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AFTERMATH OF THE
BANGLADESH CYCLONE

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Madonna!

On The Record





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MAY 12 1991 VOL. 104 NO. 17

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COVER

PRIMA MADONNA

Madonna's Madonna talked to Maclean's in Hollywood last week about her motives for exposing herself so intimately to Madonna: Truth or Dare, a voyeuristic documentary about her blood-sucking tour. In a two-hour interview, she also candidly discussed singer Michael Jackson's recommitment, ex-husband Warren Beatty, her hopes of motherhood and her belief that "God is Special."

— 44

CANADA/SPECIAL REPORT

AN NDP SPLIT ON RED INK

Federal leader Audrey McLaughlin was among New Democrats who hated the party's free-spending first budget in Ontario last week. But in two capitals where the party is close to gaining power, NDP leaders hasten to distance themselves from the biggest provincial budget deficit in history. — 18



WORLD

WINDS OF DEATH

Even for a country accustomed to natural disasters, the cyclone that hit Bangladesh last week was an overwhelming tragedy. Two days before it struck, government officials had warned people to leave their low-lying homes. But authorities reported at week's end that at least 125,000 had died. — 25





A Sex Symbol Talks Back

Some people are crazy about her. Others say that she is crazy. But almost everyone is curious about her. Madonna is, for the moment at least, the most famous entertainer in the world. Her special skill lies in the art of manipulating her own image. She is a self-made sexual provocateur, a sex symbol who talks back. And she is reinventing the art of being famous.

As the subject of the documentary *Madonna: Truth or Dare*, she seems to take a singular pleasure in invading her own privacy. And in the media, she has breathed new life into the ritual of the celebrity interview. Two weeks ago, *Madonna*'s Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson became a subject of both envy and curiosity around the office when he had the opportunity to conduct a private interview with Madonna at her house in the Hollywood Hills. "I found her surprisingly levelheaded and forthright," said Johnson. "I am so used to stars clamoring up when you ask them personal questions. But with Madonna, I had the impression that no subject was taboo. She answered every question I asked with remarkable decisions."

Asked Johnson, "She struck me as a political person—broadly concerned about saving the right thing. But she abhors the idea of repeating herself. She values the sort of spontaneity and wit that can only come out of spontaneity. She wants to be as original."

In an age of show-business cynicism, when most celebrities like to play it safe, Madonna is changing the rules of the Hollywood game. Rules that would jeopardize most stars' careers seem only to enhance hers. Her latest announcements, no subjects talking from luxury to bluntness, have raised questions about what she can possibly do for an encore. Strangely immune to overexposure, Madonna knows how to keep the guessing game alive.



Johnson and Madonna, from formality to Mayhem keeping the guessing game alive

Kevin Day

Macleans

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EVERY TIME ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL BOILER IS CONVERTED TO NATURAL GAS, THE WORKERS ON PRINGLE'S FARM SEEM TO HUM A HAPPIER TUNE.

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LETTERS

SHOPPING WARS

The main reason for cross-border shopping ("Shopping Wars," *Cover*, April 28) is the high cost of gasoline. Recently, there was a gas war in the D.C. Lower Meridian, shopping prices in only a few cents above U.S. levels. I have since noticed at Seattle that the number of Canadian license plates in parking lots compares lower than 18 per cent of all cars. This is the way to reduce cross-border shopping.

Bert Hick
New Westminster, B.C.

Canadian shoppers are eagerly welcomed by U.S. merchants. But they are about the only ones welcoming Canadians these days. Border towns (even long on highways, traffic lights, crowds in grocery stores and discarded clothing) are not doing much for cross-border relations. The only solution—both for the sake of Canadian merchants and U.S. residents—is a crackdown on people who are about the amount of goods they have purchased.

Miriam Rose, T4-Gowley
Lanham, MD

I have some advice for Canadians who cross-border shop: move to the United States, and to your favorite American mall. You will be able to buy beer, cigarettes and other essentials for lower prices. Also, my items will no longer be used to pay for your social progress.

Sean Sutherland,
Rejoice Girl

MERCH COVERAGE ON TRIAL

In reviewing CBC-TV's coverage of March 14, 1987, Peter C. Newman writes exclusively on an article by Queen's University professor John Mead, who in turn quoted from a speech I made in November of that year ("Classroom Watch: the CBC on March 14," *StarWeek*, March 27, May 3). Mead questions my assessment that the primary reason for the Trudeau was Prime Minister's sole motivation in granting the pardon. It was wrong to say that was his sole motivation. As a CBC journalist, I should not have expressed a personal opinion regarding the pardon. However, while praising Trudeau for his impartiality of motive, Mead and Newman cheerfully ignore the details of my 1980 presentation that journalists cannot show their own views to push their beyond the bounds of fair reporting. As to how my mid-air essay have influenced coverage, Mead presents no evidence to suggest his "impression" that the CBC had a "belligerent hostility" has to the accord. As to Trudeau, it was an obvious journalistic decision to stress the views of the chief author of the 1982 Constitution. Public policy debate is enhanced by the clash of views. This is the basic role of



Washington D.C. borders the open 'gun war'

journalism. Mead cannot have it both ways. If we able to follow the coverage in 1987, I must also have been responsible for the 'extraordinary efforts to provide 'competent and balanced accounts' in 1990.

Elly Altman,
Graham Brown Chair, CBC TV News,
Ottawa

PUTTING ON THE RITZ

Norfolk to say, I was shocked by Alan Fotheringham's column about the Rita Carlton Hotel being converted into condominiums ("Deal? Here come Brian and Marilyn," April 22). This is a major that goes back a year, following plans to build a small office complex over our garage, which is leased space. These plans were scrapped at the time. It never was planned to turn the hotel into condominiums. The same applies to the Rita Gardens. It is closed only because it is being prepared for the coming summer season, and will open in a few weeks. The docks hope to see Alan Fotheringham there this summer. True, we closed the Marlboro bar and the other hotel restaurant. This is a decision I made because those establishments were not financially viable. Finally, I would like to point out that a few months ago, the U.S. monthly magazine *Architectural Digest* rated the Rita Carlton the best hotel in Canada, fourth in North America and 22nd in the world.

Forward Roberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
Rita Carlton Hotel,
Marlton

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should include names, address and telephone number. Most requests must be referred to the Editor/Mailroom magazine. Please Note: 1000 King St. Toronto Ont. M5H 1K7

PASSAGES

DEB: By suicide, Polish-born writer Jerry Kosinski, 57, in his Manhattan apartment. Kosinski's widow, Katherine, discovered his body in the bathtub with a pillow over his head. Police also found a note, but would not reveal its contents. Kosinski's books included *The President* (1970), an account of childhood in Nazi-occupied Europe taken from his own experience in a Polish Jew, and *Being There* (1972), which was made into a 1979 movie starring James Caan. Said his widow: "My husband had been in deteriorating health as a result of a serious heart condition. He had become depressed by his growing inability to work and by his fear of being a burden."



HEIN: As chairman of Paramount Pictures, Brandon Tartakoff, 42. He was born in New York City's Lower East Side. Tartakoff is credited with making NBC the top-rated American network for the past six years. Paramount executives say that they believe Tartakoff can display similar talents at the studio, which has had a recent succession of disappointing scores.

REASONING: Trudeau's longest-serving adviser, Arthur Eggleston, 47. He was adviser for 11 years and an attorney for 11 before that. He said that he did not plan to seek a provincial or federal office. Two candidates, New City Councilor John (Jack) Levine and Barry Dwyer, another candidate, have announced their intention to run in the November mayoral race.

ENGAGED: To marry on June 14, actress Julia Roberts, 22, and actor Richard Gere, 28, the son of Canadian actor Donald Sutherland. Roberts, whose Oscar-nominated performance in the 1990 hit *Pretty Woman* has made her one of Hollywood's most sought-after actresses, has never married. Her fiancé is divorced from actress Camille Karsh, 32, with whom he has a daughter, Sarah, 2.

DEB: Actor Ken Caryl, 74, known for his role as the scrappy deputy Police on TV's *Gunslinger*, in his sleep at his Pismo, Calif., home. Caryl, played archaic to James Arness's Sheriff Walt Dineen from 1964 until the series ended in 1975. A former singer, Caryl performed with Ray Rogers as the Sons of the Pioneers. He also had a supporting role in *The Sawdust* (1954).

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LETTERS

A "HOPELESS ADDICTION"

The cover of your April 15 issue blazes forth "The future of the car: The world's largest, most powerful, invisible industrial revolution." So I anticipated finding information about new environmental standards being set by an industry responsible for one of the single largest sources of air pollution—and, unfortunately, for tragedies like the recent Bhopal disaster in India. But I finished with despair. There was not a single line about how (or if) it is responding to our apparently hopeless addiction to toxic products. What would really clean up cars and other car owners who hate to drive is news that the manufacturers are trying to clean up the dirty business they produce.

Henry Sengier,
Ottawa

The urban automobile is a showcase of technology with limited application to crowded, polluted, noisy cities. For me, the best city vehicle is a bicycle. It provides fast, private, door-to-door transportation at the least cost, both monetarily and environmentally. Compared with Europe, Asia and some U.S. cities where bikeways and secure lock-up facilities are provided, we are extremely backward.

Anna Nassar,
Toronto

LEARNING TO HATE THE GST

We may be learning to live with the GST, but we certainly don't love it ("Living with the GST," *Business*, April 15). As a parent who must pay more for children's clothing and see fading that heating, electricity and most other services are becoming more expensive. Politicians are deluding themselves if they think that Canadians will forget who subsidizes the fantastic money-making scheme come election time.

Paul Miller,
Dunsmuir, Ont.

In "Living with the GST," you state in the subtitle that the tax "no longer causes public outrage." I must disagree. The GST is nothing but a disguised theft by a money-hungry government that has gone out of control. Every cent of GST I pay is an outrage.

Dave Price,
Edmonton, Ont.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAR

I believe that A. C. Deneau's letter was right on the mark when it stated that if people, in general, understood how warfare is truly a lie, they would see it as a tragedy and loss of its pagantry ("The real Gulf story,"

April 18). I think that if people would see the human backdrop to all its grandioseness, they would realize that there is nothing in it. It is a tragedy that will not go away as from war, maybe the sheer horror of it will.

Stacy Proulx,
Lewiston, Maine

A CANADIAN SOLUTION

Your article "A view from the past 2000" (*Canada/Special Report*, April 14) reflects the typical Canadian attitude about our future as a country. Banned from the Atlantic province? Banned in the Pacific? Give me a break. Those are acute tactics from people afraid of the realities of a changing world. Instead, we must move to reducing our growth with the essential goal of having a healthier and more competitive economy. This may also lessen the need for many social programs like welfare while ensuring that we can always afford the truly essential ones, like health care. The solution for Canada's future is to face the world as it really is, a race track on which we are falling behind.

Charles Spence,
Victoria

In "A view from the past 2000," the *Vancouver Sun* editorialists are, typically, left out—as they have been in most articles over written about Canada's future. Perhaps they should settle their land claims and quietly depart with all their oil, gas and mineral resources. Maybe they could even form an Arctic federation with a newly independent Alaska and the Republic of Siberia!

Alvin Cunningham,
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.

Your article "Loosening the grip" (*Canada/Special Report*, April 14) ignores the effect that the federal government's handing of power to the provinces will have on the smaller provinces. It is as if as one in New Scotia to have additional fiscal responsibilities because the province has no money. Just because the rich provinces are doing fine does not mean that Ottawa should unload its woes on the weaker ones. This kind of self-seeking, upward-looking solution must end.

Thomas N. B. Creighton,
Nagasaki

A LOUSY DEAL

In Dore French's column of April 8 ("A bad deal here for a developing nation"), he states that "a North American free trade zone will produce economic benefits for all three countries." But the experience Canadians have had with the free trade deals on France's assertion. The Canadian federal finance department, in a report released in January 1984, stated that "the economic benefits of the FTA will start to be realized shortly after the



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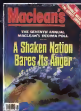
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THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

LETTERS

implementation of the agreement." To date, these benefits have been illusory. Our economy has deteriorated, our dollar has skyrocketed, and Canadians have been subjected to the last inside-Canada recession. These failures should lead us to question the wisdom of becoming involved in another unnecessary agreement.

Ted Krasowski,
Napere Falls, Ont.

NEWMAN'S CONSTITUTION

In "Plethora's referendum on new constitution" (*Business Watch*, March 25), Peter C. Newman exemplifies the superficiality of much of the comment on the current constitutional debate. Sharon Carstairs and Clyde Wells based their opposition to the Meech Lake accord on sound constitutional precedents. In short, they had the courage to challenge the belief that Quebec has always been left out of Canada's development. Sadly, our country is in a sorry state because of men like the Newmans, who spend their energies attempting to make the constitutional alternatives of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney seem credible.

Ian Arliss,
Surrey, B.C.

Peter C. Newman's reports on the business community, data which he has a special insight, are often interesting. But he does not seem to realize that the main casualty of his ongoing vilification of Clyde Wells and Pierre Trudeau is his own credibility. If he cannot think of those individuals without focusing on the south, that is his affair. But recording several million readers each week is a waste of time and an abuse of responsibility.

Mark Kennedy,
Edmonton, Ont.

ONE DOCTOR'S VISION

Not all people who have undergone excimer laser eye surgery have been so lucky as Shirley Armstrong, the patient mentioned in "Reshaping vision" (*Medicine*, March 12). While the procedure may offer short-sighted patients clear vision, it also has the potential to adversely affect the vision of those same patients who are, after all, well served by either contact lenses or glasses. I feel, however, that the theory behind the surgery is sound. But our understanding of corneal healing is far from complete, and the laser technology will likewise have to be refined before the technique can be considered safe. A moratorium on the technology should be instituted until the proper regulatory framework for excimer laser eye surgery exists.

Dr. A. Gordon Wilson,
Director, University of Ottawa Eye Institute,
Ottawa

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ROYAL BANK

Sleaze: seductive, but morally grave

BY FRED ARMINGTON

I saw we're coming out for a decent investment in necessary times, the supermarket tabloid trade might be worth considering. This has been a lousy time for sleaze, and the long-range interest in entertaining. Most likely we will not change into war again before the 1993 election—yellow-clothes factories need a chance to reveal and replace—and the national consciousness must be kept squarely in frontal gear. For the *Exposés*, *Globs*, *Mimes*, *Stars* et al., these are dark days. *Ninety!* *Fort* *Frank!* *Today!* *More!* *Madonna!* *Melanie!* Americans want to know more, more, more. To be blunt, Americans want to know it all. Currently in our greatest obscenity. What? Do you need it? We charge the subject?

André Gideaux, the Montreal-born writer who does commentary on U.S. public radio, observed sardonically that poetry is cherished in his homeland because, under decades of Canadian rule, Romanians looked across to Western democracies. Deprived of arts, Gideaux, *Past* *James* *Therese* *Forest*, the *Anthony* *Awards*, *motorists* *language* and *Fort* *Lindale* *lake* *revels*, the *Romans* people were free to ponder the great questions of life—to read, write, meditate. Then came the revolution, and suddenly, Gideaux says, a new film appeared on television one night around dinner. It was the *American* *model* *suggests*, *progress* and *poetry* are probably incompatible.

As if we're to be scandalized and ridiculed, most accounts have a sober side. Say what you will about *Kate* *Kelly*, the delirious public affair by revealing the extent to which the *Reggie* *White* *House* *spends* more like a campaigner for *West* *Coast* *whorehouse* than a hub for the business of state. Though *Kelly's* approach—and attitudes—might be questionable, her disclosures do make you wonder if there is still time to select the *Upper* on a last-of-its-kind switch. The man actually was *President* of the United States.

Details of the scandal are still unfolding, but there seems little doubt *Kennedy* was heading a few lefts his son, *Patrick*, and nephew *Walt*. Too old for the lounge scene, *Kennedy*, 58, should have stayed at the family mansion and let the boys make *books* *business* on their own—special talent of prodigal young Americans. But the loony part of the plan to

Too old for the lounge scene, Kennedy, 59, should have stayed at home and let the boys make fools of themselves on their own

State—was? As for *Nancy*, these boys learn with *Har* *Sharon*, *Frank* *Stacy*, may be sensitive enough: capital punishment, California style.

Most givers among the serious stories of *aggravation* in the last time that *the* *Kennedys* of *John* *Beach*—though, of course, not and enough to hit the law of *washed* *one* *beers* and *alcohol* *excess*. A dream in the *Atlantic* *Continental* showed a *blasted* *Kennedy* in a "Born to party" T-shirt declaring: "I was not a saint in the *alleged* *alcohol*. I was up in my room smoking *heroin* *case* *against* *my* *head*." The whereabouts of *Kennedy* on the early *John* *Beach* morning when a woman claims to have been seized by the senator's nephew, *William* *Smith*, no longer is an issue. Unless *Kennedy*, the *Florida* *incident* does not focus on *Kennedy's* behavior in question. This is the senator's common sense.

Details of the scandal are still unfolding, but there seems little doubt *Kennedy* was heading a few lefts his son, *Patrick*, and nephew *Walt*. Too old for the lounge scene, *Kennedy*, 58, should have stayed at the family mansion and let the boys make *books* *business* on their own—special talent of prodigal young Americans. But the loony part of the plan to

beings acquired with what the woman claims occurred after she arrived for a visit at the Kennedy compound.

By now the world knows her charge: that she was seduced at 16 by *William* *Smith*, who subsequently tried to convince her no rape had occurred at all. *Smith* denounces the allegation as a "hoax" but the woman is adamant. It is a matter for the courts. *Kennedy* locally or not, the process must go forward unimpeded. There were complaints at first that officials favored the *Kennedy* *case*—unthinkable, if true. In *John* *Beach* or anywhere else, justice cannot be sold captive to the biggest, most, or highest bidder.

Into the *John* *Beach* middle started the *American* *media*. After a couple of group shots ran the name of the complainant, *WTC* *News* informed, and then it sat behind, *The* *New* *York* *Times* quickly joined by a few others, including *Madison* *Evening* *Post*. But it was the *Times'* action that set reporters and editors juggling over their computer terminals. *The* *New* *York* *Times*, which years ago duly weighed the implications of removing the well-known period in its logs (7 *The* *New* *York* *Times*), sharply had broken one of the most widely applied rules of U.S. journalism—do not identify victims of rape.

Times chiefs said it was too foolish to pretend the name wasn't known—*NYC* had been the only outlet since after 43—and that readers were entitled to the same information available to viewers of the *Nightly* *News*. But nearly as controversial was the decision to identify the woman as the *Times* story in which her name first appeared—a tabloid-style tabloid referring to traffic lights, thinking *Smith's* a high school "molester," an illegitimate child and her mother's divorce. To many, the story carried a not-so-subliminal message: this check deserved it.

Chicago columnist *Mike* *Reyno* said that the *Times* had been misled by an "outburst of glibness" (misleadingly identifying *Smith* and *Newsweek*, which did a cover story on victims of rape, declared that the nation's most respected daily had unnamed "egg" as its face." *Times* editors complained that their employer had taken an unnecessary leap along the road. *Wikipedia* defending its decision to do so, the woman, the *Times* acknowledged that the problem may have seemed an attempt to damage her credibility. And as editor's note. *The* *Times* reported that some parts of the article contradicted each other.

The debate over designating sexual coercion with the revealing of a *Patricia* *Prior* to the *Des* *Moines* *Register* for a lengthy account of a woman's experience with sexual assault—a woman who was willing to be identified. Editors are sure to argue the question individually at several conventions with *Kennedy's* case down on both sides of the issue. Better to demystify rape by publishing names, or guaranteeing the victim from further distress? Most journalists agree to this tradition is the best option, or as long has been. In *America*, we already have a shortage of papers and numbers of publications. Why add the names of abused women to the list?

Fred Armington is a writer with *Norwalk* in *New* *York*.

IN THE RED



McLaughlin distracted by a free-spending NDP budget that threatened to tarnish the party's hopes in other provinces

New Democratic Party Leader Audrey McLaughlin had killed the free-riding wing through the Rest is a National Unity Year, a chance to outline her "people's agenda" solutions to the constitutional problems bedeviling the country. But even early legal New Democrats were distracted from that topic last week. From Vancouver to Winnipeg, on agendas full of news and in private meetings with provincial top leaders, the subject that bedeviled McLaughlin was not the Constitution, but the Ontario NDP government's modest budget. The free-spending attempt to resist that province's flagging economy was greeted by a chorus of outrage and derision from national business leaders and conservative politicians in several provinces. And a hugely upstaged McLaughlin's pitch for unity in the Canadian pressroom, Bill, is a gesture of solidarity with her Ontario party allies, the national NDP leader set aside her constitutional program long enough to express

NEW DEMOCRATS REACT CAUTIOUSLY TO THE ONTARIO NDP GOVERNMENT'S RECORD DEFICIT

support for the financial plan adopted by Premier Bob Rae and his eight-month-old government. "I think Premier Rae has tried to say, 'We're not going to fight this recession on the backs of the poor and the backs of the middle class.'"

That statement was approval from traditional New Democrats, but both the mainstream and the Democratic majority programs in focus at most Conservative capitals. Federal Finance Minister Donald Macdonald, for one, described the NDP's decision to increase public spending as being out of step with the "collective wisdom" of the majority of governments in Canada. Some observers quietly welcomed that departure from established practice. But in the two other provinces where recent opinion polls indicate that the vote is closest to forming governments—Saskatchewan and British Columbia—for the party's leaders cautiously distanced themselves from Ontario's approach. Both B.C. vice leader Michael Harcourt and his Saskatchewan counterpart, Ray Robinson, stressed that they, if elected, would pursue a conventional, fiscally responsible path. For his part, Harcourt emphasized that his party would pursue its agenda in British Columbia "with the goal of a balanced budget."

By emphasizing financial preoccupations that had risen in common with Mulroney's than Bill's, the two western NDP leaders further blurred the image of a party whose popularity has slumped badly in recent national polls. Indeed, despite its stewardship of the country's most populous province—and even with traditional party loyalists more than that at any other period in recent Canadian history—the vote was likely to fall as a second political force next to McLaughlin took over its leadership in December, 1989. The party is still struggling to elect significant numbers of MPs or members of provincial legislatures west of Ontario. On the Prairies, where New Democratic provincial parties remain strong at opinion polls, the proportion of voters expressing support for the national NDP in that region did not rise above 22 per cent last month from 20 per cent in March, according to Gallup Canada Inc.

Across the whole country, the party's support in Gallup polls has fallen to 26 per cent, from 41 per cent since January. "Panic!" Meanwhile, the NDP's first Ontario budget, still close to its original plan on spending to fight the recession at the expense of a record deficit. Only four days after Ontario Treasurer Floyd Levesque presented his anti-recession program, Quebec's Liberal finance minister, Claude Lévesque, tabled a spending plan that promised to hold the deficit to \$3.68 billion this fiscal year, no proposed cutbacks of \$36.4 billion. Levesque's planned deficit, although it is \$700 million higher than last year's, amounts to only about one per cent of total spending, compared with Ontario's estimate, which triples last year's deficit and amounts to 18 per cent of the total to be spent. Suggesting that his Ontario counterpart had "panicked," Levesque told reporters that his own preference was "to stop living on debt."

But Ontario's approach was support from some New Democrats inside the province. In British Columbia, party veteran Clifford Beston, the NDP's former national secretary, said that "We have always predicted that, when times get tough, we have to prime the pump," adding "Frankly, if by business and Union Members think it's sensible, sure I think it is probably a pretty good budget." Still, Southern Saskatchewaners, for Harcourt and Robinson, "there is some concern being expressed, because it goes against conventional wisdom."

Indeed, beleaguered administrators in both Victoria and Regina argued over the Ontario budget as political dust to mud against their more popular NDP rivals. Sen. Rita Johnston, the Social Credit premier of British Columbia, "They could not give more to a better bank for an economic plan than they did in Ontario." Declared Saskatchewan's Conservative

premier, Grant Devine, "We now have it in species what the vote would be like in Saskatchewan. They are going to spend money, more money and more money with their union-leader friends."

A welcome for party strategists was the continuing perception that McLaughlin has failed to come out a prominent role in the debate over national unity. In several recent appearances including three last week she has tried to shift the constitutional debate from arcane legal questions to a discussion of such



Levesque, Liberal extension for a neighbor

shared Canadian social values as maintaining national cohesion in place of a time-reversion. The idea, said one observer to McLaughlin, is, for the NDP leader to "try to get out of Ottawa and establish that we have something to say on national unity." But it is most of her appearance McLaughlin has drawn only a lukewarm response.

By breaking with the prevailing pattern of government promises, New Democrats in Ontario could at least make a claim to a distinctive policy line. But as the party's B.C. and Saskatchewan leaders distanced themselves from Ontario's economic strategy, and both the national leader caught in the middle, any vision may be left in confusion about the direction that the NDP is taking, federally or provincially.

BRUCE WALLACE is in Ottawa and **JOHN DAWSON** is in Quebec. **BARRY CAME** is in Montreal. **DALE GOSLER** is in Regina and **RAE GOSLER** is in Vancouver.

National Notes

CONFRONTING THE INSANE

This Supreme Court of Canada struck down the use of involuntary government's demands in order people, acquired of citizens by reason of insanity, to be confined in a mental hospital. Ruling that the 1960-era of provision violated the rights of the mentally ill to fundamental justice, the Supreme Court allowed a grace period of six months for the federal government to review laws. More than 1,000 people are believed to be held in involuntary government's hospitals across Canada.

QUEBEC'S PLAS FUROR

Quebec's Liberal Premier, Robert Bourassa, has been accused of trying to have the Canadian flag permanently displayed in the National Assembly outside the provincial parliament. The motion was similar to one that the Liberals introduced while in opposition in 1986 to try to embarrass the governing Parti Québécois.

CLEANING UP THE ARCTIC

Ottawa unveiled a six-year, \$700-million environmental protection program for the Arctic during this week. Key elements include cleaning up nearly 300 abandoned waste dumps and toxic sites, and funding scientific research into chemical contaminants that are arriving in the Arctic by air and water from industrial regions around the globe.

SLAMMING SIDON

A Quebec Human Rights Commission report said that federal Indian Affairs Minister Thomas Siddons might have swayed last year's election. The report, by a unanimous vote, said that Siddons received a letter from the commission on July 6, 1986—five days before the standstill began—asking him to set up a commission to resolve a conflict over plans to expand a golf course onto lands claimed by the Malisees. The report said that Siddons did not respond to the request until Oct. 20—more than a month after the 76-day standstill had ended. Siddons said that it was "preposterous" to think that asking the commission whether would have prevented the crisis.

MOUNT CASHEL CONVICTION

Former Christian Brother Stephen Rooney was convicted in St. John's, Nfld., on Oct. 24 of sexually abusing two boys who were residents in the Mount Cashel orphanage in the late 1970s. He will be sentenced on May 17. Seven other current and former Brothers are scheduled to be tried for alleged sexual offences at Mount Cashel.

RIDERS ON THE STORM

BOB RAE'S NDP CIRCLES THE WAGONS

The across New Democratic cabinet ministers, along with their spouses and several advisors, had satute only about half of the fresh fruit and cereals provided for their early-morning meeting. That after two hours of discussion, under a long-standing rule, the Queen's Park canteen replaced the still-fresh produce with fresh ones it offers fresh time. One minister took exception to the elderly leeway. Referring to several ministers who had been in the room, he bumped them on the massive oak conference table and angrily bellowed he started colleagues about wanting food at meetings: express. Shot back a clearly unhappy committee chairman. "We been here since morning—and I'm hungry." The heated exchange quickly blew over that for those present. It exemplified the points of friction that Ontario's NDP government has been experiencing as it differs to a *poly* reference: reciprocity to the reality of *poly*.

Akande, an inner council distracted by cabinet flaps

spending plan will exceed revenue by as unprecipitated \$9.7 billion, up from \$3 billion in the previous fiscal year. Critics said that would saddle the province with too much debt, discourage investment and encourage a continued exodus of businesses to the United States. Despite his breaks for the poor and increased spending on welfare and health care, the budget also came under fire from anti-poverty activists for not providing enough help. For his part, Lauderbach defended his moderate program.

The premier, meanwhile, found himself distracted from the broader political front last

week by the latest in a string of controversies involving his cabinet. After firing one minister in March and accepting the resignation of another last month, Ruz rejected opposition calls for the ouster of Comarcatura and Social Services Minister Zenaido Alameda. On May 1, the province's conflict-of-interest commission reported that the 54-year-old former school principal had technically broken the law by failing to follow the correct procedure in resigning two company directorships. But Ruz, noting that Alameda's breach was inadvertent, confirmed him in his role as manager of the second largest ministry in the government.

Laughton appeared to anticipate the flurry of criticism directed at his budget. The minister, a former economics teacher, said that the federal government's aggressive on-payments to the provinces for social programs will cost Ontario \$1.6 billion this fiscal year. And with declining revenues from Ontario's resource-attracted businesses, simply to maintain existing programs would have produced an \$8.2-billion deficit. As it was, Laughton allowed \$2 billion in new spending commitments.

Laughren partly offset the new spending with \$670 million in additional taxes, including an increase in excise for a large package of cigarettes, a packet of up to \$7,000 on the purchase price of big cars and an increase in the surtax on personal incomes above \$84,000 a year. Still, several size promises fell short to the recession. Some critics charged that the government's tax cuts, as well as funding left short of promises made during last year's election campaign. Said Toronto anti-poverty activist Michael Shepell:

Targets: The budget also failed to meet party targets for social housing. It had stated that 35,000 units of suburban housing will be "under development" by year's end and will offer 10,000 units to same later. But housing ministry officials acknowledge that all the units expected to be developed this year were in fact started by the previous Liberal government—and fewer than half will actually be under construction by the end of this year. As well, Langford's plan to build 10,000 units over the next 16,000 new municipal apartments will take two years to complete—and falls far short of the party's campaign promise to build 20,000 new units at each year of its mandate.

maintained in the budget. Chart among them was a promise in the party's 1998 campaign platform to introduce a so-called omnibus bill of rights guaranteeing every citizen's right to a healthy environment. As Governor-elect, he signed a bill that would have required a document and when his appointed successor of the environment last October, party strategists suggested confidence that it would be introduced in legislation within weeks.

But history indicates just that department officials have waged a successful battle since then to stall the bill, motivated largely by concern that it would cause a flood of taxpayer-chilling lawsuits against the department.

Former consultant Floyd Bernacchi, who is charged with making policies under the legislation, is not that keen about opening the floodgates, either. "You have to be looking at these pollutants,"



Law-ages: While Grant's Lengthen (3) light-to-dotted line, charter of environmental rights has so far been low key, other battles awaiting the Bin government promise to be much more public. None are likely to be more hotly fought than proposals before Labor Minister Robert Mackenzie—a former secretary for the United States Bureau of Assistance—to avert what Ontario's labor laws in March, Mackenzie supported a committee of organized labor and business representatives.

to propose a number of reforms. But the two groups failed to agree and instead presented separate reports. And labor officials told Mr. Jean's that the HCF minister is intent on adopting the version turned in by the labor members almost intact. Among its suggestions, it recommends the coordination process for new unions

prevents the 40,000-member Council of Ontario Construction Associations' "These proposals are horrendous. They would create chaos. Could you imagine a strike at a mobility or nuclear plant? There would be whole cities without power." Last week, Scriffling's organization joined several other powerful business groups, including various chambers of commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Mining Association of Canada and the Automobile Parts Manufacturers' Association, in a letter signed at *Assembly of the Industry*.

Shallit: With a reform agenda slowly stalled in several of her fronts and its first budget under attack, Ruz's 50% governmental now faces an additional battle. And at least one New Democrat professed last week that Ruz would eventually retreat from the controversial labor reforms. "Given Bob's position," the now very acknowledged, "Mandemba will have a hard time getting that size."

by cabinet and the premier's office. The trouble is, we haven't delivered to our whole supporters.' For a party that swept into power as a wave of euphoria, it was a sobering reminder of the perils—and price tag—of attempting to translate political ideals into political practice.

HITTING THE B.C. LONG BALL

The first six days of May brought accolades to Vancouver, critics, including Harcourt, but also a week of a record of golf. Since becoming mayor of British Columbia's New Democratic Party in 1987, the former Vancouver mayor says that he has been limited to "about 18 rounds a year." Without enough playing time to maintain his game, Harcourt started his evening to senior to further control the ball. But last week, the tall and bespectacled Harcourt said, "I'm back to working on a big ball swing. You have to hit the long ball." And with the new leading the rule of the Social Credit party by 15 per cent in a campaign poll, Harcourt, 48, also seems to go long distance in the provincial election that must be held before the end of the year. Says Harcourt, "We've been looking forward to the election for a long time."

The new confidence is a sharp contrast to the Soviets' impatience. That party is still reeling from five chaotic years under former premier William Vlasov, who

renowned April 2 over conflicts of interest involving the sale of his Fantasy Gardens home and theme park. There are still six declared candidates for a scheduled July 18 convention to choose Vander Zanden's successor. With the anti-inclusion platform virtually a place for the past two years, Hancock is eager for an opportunity—*Justin Campagna, Staff*

Hancock: "With Vander Zanden, we would have won by default. I would rather see without him and get a mandate to carry out our program."



Without Vander Zee leading the Secords, the campaign spotlight will shift more onto Harcourt himself. Able in person, Harcourt can appear wooden in public. As a result, NOF organizers will emphasize his organizational skills and ability to achieve consensus. Says Harcourt: "I am a political leader, not an orator."

Last week, any anxiety to entertain the public seemed to be the least of the NOF's worries, as the Secord landslide in Ontario

Wander Zelen requested a U.S. Supreme Court review of the report that led to his arrest, and documents supporting that request identified Finance Minister Melville Couderc as potential Soviet leadership candidate for the emergency. The documents show that a private Couderc meeting in Vaudreuil Zelen's office last fall revealed a confidential street assassination plot possible first Eastern Bloc violations by Fyrry Leung—Vaudreuil Zelen's agent in the Fantasy Gardens area last week, Couderc rejected over-calls for his resignation, saying that accusations that he was actually "upped off."

Wander Zelen was "incorrect," Ben, for Harcourt,

REAL QUEEN is *Funniest*

READY FOR VICTORY

ROY ROMANOW AIMS TO BE PREMIER

Saskatchewan NDP Leader Roy Romanow says that the necessary reforms would be less. Romanow grew up in Saskatchewan's ethnically diverse west end in the late 1940s. Romanow recalls spending long hours watching out on the living room floor beside his father, Michael, a cabinet maker who had fled from his native Ukraine in 1914 to escape the repression of the Soviet Union. The image grew from the radio dial

when Douglas, who had just resigned as premier, delivered an eloquent diatribe on his medium program before a hostile caucus audience. Shortly after that address, Romanow became a member of the NDP.

Context: In October, 1987, three years after graduating from law school, Romanow, then 35, was elected as NDP MLA for the riding of Saskatoon (Riverdale). Three months earlier,

Constitution in April 1982, the NDP replaced a Saskatchewan election defeat at the hands of Grant Devine's Conservatives, and Romanow lost his own seat by 19 votes in a 20-year-old contest. Said Romanow, who resigned his seat in the 1986 election: "You learn that you can never defeat, and therefore you don't lose today as much as you might have before."

Since winning the leadership of the provincial party, Romanow has worked hard to rebuild his support among reformers and small businessmen. Still, his reluctance to put forward specific proposals for reviving the province's economy has prevented political fodder for his opponents. A billboard recently erected in Regina, and paid for by the local Progressive Conservative association, reads: "Mr. Romanow, with respect: What is your plan?"

In private life, Romanow's favorite pastimes include playing tennis and basketball and watching baseball. According to NDP MLA Robert Michell, who is also a former law partner of Romanow's, he also exhibits a general concern for society. Michell, who recently attended the movie *Deniro with Robert* with Romanow, recalls that the NDP leader was extremely upset when Kevin Costner's horse fell and well knew that dual screens. Said Michell: "I had to console him not to leave the theatre."

Politics: Those close to Romanow say that he also sometimes agonizes over tough political decisions. Said Saskatchewan lawyer Donald Chang, who has known Romanow since 1967: "He has almost a phobia for making moves for other people's money. He would be the first to admit that decisionism is not one of his long suits." But Chang added that since Romanow has chaired his course, he is not easily diverted.

One example: Romanow's decision, in 1988, to lead an NDP caucus of the legislature and to let the dramatic battle rage for 17 days over a proposed bill to privatize SaskEnergy, the Crown-owned gas utility. The Conservatives eventually withdrew the bill—and never managed to recover the political initiative. Now, with the Devine government clearly on the ropes, Romanow, who worked briefly as a wrestling ring announcer in his youth, is determined to go his adversary for the coast.

DALE ELSNER in Regina



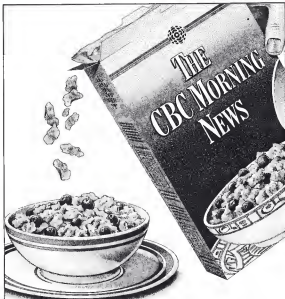
Romanow: focusing on pragmatism and moderation

but a Romanow-led government will likely be far less ideologically dogmatic than previous left-leaning administrations in the province. Since being elected party leader by acclamation in 1983, Romanow, 35, has been both pragmatic and moderate. He has held meetings with Saskatchewan business leaders to discuss their concerns and experiences of the NDP (see a government). He has publicly conceded that private enterprise can no longer use Crown corporations as the primary tool for economic development. And in stark contrast to the \$9.1-billion deficit budget unveiled last week by Ontario's NDP government,

Romanow has talked repeatedly—but vaguely—of a 15-year plan to eliminate Saskatchewan's \$5.3-billion accumulated debt.

If Romanow does become Saskatchewan's next premier, it will mark the crowning achievement of a man who has been immersed in politics since his childhood. Romanow's political journey crystallized during the heated debate in 1961 and 1962 over the introduction of socialism in Saskatchewan. While attending the University of Saskatchewan in a law student, Romanow says, he was greatly impressed

he had married his wife, Blanche, whom he met during his university years while working as a part-time radio sports announcer. In 1970, Romanow made his first bid for the party leadership, narrowly losing to Allan Rockway. After Romanow led the NDP to power in 1977, Romanow was appointed attorney general and deputy premier—positions he held for 13 years. And so to the NDP's constitutional special: he played a key role in the negotiations to patriate the Canadian Constitution in 1982. Only one day after the proclamation of the



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McLaughlin criticizes her rivals to distinguish the federal NDP from its rivals

IN SEARCH OF A PROFILE

THE NDP'S LEADER FACES A CHALLENGE

In the ultimate modern gathering—an annual event that New Democratic Party leader Audrey McLaughlin endorses and her opponents apparently rebuff. During the off-the-record speeches at the Parliamentary Press Gallery dinner at Ottawa's political and media personalities on April 27, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Liberal Leader Jean Charest boasted themselves with self-deprecating jokes. In contrast, a clearly uncomfortable McLaughlin—whose debut speech at last year's gala was punctuated with a flurry of derisive "haha" throns by journalists—gave a performance adrift from that, in the words of one published report, was "as brief and brief as a suicide leap." In fact, her critics say that McLaughlin's press-dinner debut this year will likely be her last. "She only appeared to prove she wasn't unimpaired by last year's disaster," said one aide. "She rejects the Ottawa-establishment. Old Bessy's back end of steel."

Indeed, McLaughlin has demonstrated more than once during her 36-month tenure as federal NDP leader that she is prepared to chart her own course. But critics say that often that's a double-edged sword. Her refusal to Charest's participation in the Pearson Gulf War

there is little to distinguish McLaughlin's NDP from its mainstream rivals. In fact, despite McLaughlin's political status as a relative newcomer, analysts say that most Canadians consider the NDP—and its leader—to be members of the very political establishment that it now so much despises. The weekly Gallup poll indicates that the party's support has slumped sharply since January to a second-place 36 per cent in April, behind the Liberals, from a first-place 42 per cent of decided voters. The incumbent Reform party under Preston Manning with 16 per cent in the April poll, poses another threat to the NDP in Western Canada. Says Alan Whitehorn, a political scientist at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont., and a longtime observer of the NDP who is currently writing a book on the party, "As a leader of an old party, McLaughlin's challenge is to prove that there is something new about this NDP. That is not easy in this political climate."

COMMONWEALTH: Raising the party's standings is not a challenge that McLaughlin intends to take on alone. Since capturing the NDP leadership in 1989, McLaughlin has employed a conciliatory style to achieve consensus where ever possible—and would a more active 43-

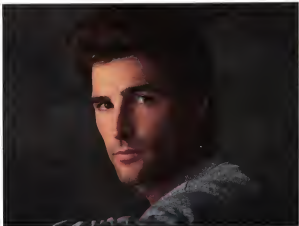
number parliamentary caucus into a tightly knit group that stands strongly behind its leader. Part of McLaughlin's success results from her determination to let members speak their own minds—and not force compliance with her views. That approach was evident during the party's soul-searching over the Gulf War. McLaughlin's strong opposition to Canadian troops' taking part in the hostilities did not deter New Democrats from engaging in an occasional debate that consumed five sessions of caucus. In fact, McLaughlin later insisted in the House of Commons that her party members would vote as each saw fit. In the end, they voted against Canadian participation with only one exception, B.C. MP Lyle Kucharsman. Said Kucharsman, "Audrey made her position clear, but never once did I feel pressured to follow her lead."

PROFILE: Others note that McLaughlin's stand against the Gulf War—at a time when polls indicated that public opinion largely supported Canadian participation—helped to raise her personal profile. "The war was Audrey's first test," observed Gerry Caplan, the NDP's former national director. "I don't think there are 16 New Democrats in the country who begrudged the loss of their respect if it didn't fit the principle of her opinion."

Still, strategists acknowledge that McLaughlin has been reluctant to highlight her own leadership. That approach clearly causes political risks. For one thing, some supporters express concern that the former model sewerer is seen as unwilling or unable to play the kind of political handball needed to counter Reform's growing popularity or the malaise of the Bloc Québécois, let alone the NDP's traditional rivals—the Tories and the Liberals. Hamilton MP Sheila Copps, deputy leader of the Liberal party, recently dismissed McLaughlin's style of leadership as "strategic." The non-leader, said Copps, is "a puffball." For his part, Whitehorn said that McLaughlin's somewhat style of leadership was "very behind the times." But, he added, "people begin to think that such a leader is unable to make difficult decisions. They have yet to see her as a dynamic leader."

Countering that perception, McLaughlin last month launched a 14-city national tour aimed at spelling out the party's position on the constitutional and economic challenges facing Canada. During one stop, at a Thousand Oaks, Ont., conference for professional women, McLaughlin, who opened a southern Ontario campaign before moving to the Yukon in 1976, spent an hour answering questions and participating with her obvious group of the problems faced by women in local politics and business. Said Lisa Beckwith, a conference organizer and training co-ordinator for the Federal Women's Development Bank, "She is an excellent role model on both counts. At the same time, she's not that far removed from the street person and she has a good understanding of what Canadians need." For McLaughlin—and for her party—getting that message across as a wider sale is her most challenging task.

By KARE FULFORD in Ottawa



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AEOLUS WAS KNOWN FOR HIS EXTRAGORDINARY ABILITIES AS A SAILOR. BY RECOGNITION OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS, HE WAS APPOINTED KEEPER OF THE WINDS. WINDS THAT HE BREATHES GIVEN AROUND NEAR THE HELLEAS THE BOSPHORUS THE SARONIC THE PLAGIARISM OF THE GODS

STEADY WINDS. FURIOUS WATERS. INVITING SHORES. MYTHICAL ISLANDS OF LEGENDARY GREEK HOSPITALITY. OBSTACLES NO GREATER THAN A MILE AND 30 DAYS OF PERFECT SUNSHINE. PLANNING SAILING TRIP WILL LEAVE YOU BREATHELESS

DID THE GODS CHOOSE GREECE BECAUSE IT IS A WATER PARADISE? OR IS GREECE PARADISE BECAUSE THE GODS LIKED HOW YOU MIGHT FIND THE ANSWER WHISPERS BY AEOLUS

THE GODS COULD HAVE CHOSEN TO BREATHE ANYWHERE THEY CHOSE THE AIR OF GREECE



GREECE

Chosen by the Gods



Island residents reach for a box of crackers dropped from a helicopter; victims flee to drier land (left) an estimated 10 million homeless

WORLD

WINDS OF DEATH

Thousands of floated human bodies and animal carcasses washed up on the shore. From the safety of higher ground, millions of impoverished farmers and fishermen watched helplessly as rising floodwaters swept away their rocky stacks and fragile possessions. Even for a country accustomed to natural disasters, the cyclone that hit southeastern Bangladesh last week was an unprecedented tragedy. Around midnight on April 26, winds reaching a velocity of 140 mph lashed the densely populated coast and about a dozen islands in the Bay of Bengal, sending 30-foot-high waves crashing

**NATURE AGAIN
OVERWHELMS
BANGLADESH, AND
CLAIMS THE LIVES
OF AT LEAST
125,000 PEOPLE**

through towns and villages. Two days before the cyclone struck, government officials had warned people to leave their living homes and evacuated an estimated three million of them to storm shelters. But, with an estimated 20 million people living in the affected area, authorities reported at the weekend that the death toll had passed 125,000—and would no doubt continue to rise. It was the worst such tragedy since 1976, when a cyclone killed about 300,000 people in the same area. Luther Ikhsan Khan, the minister of state for relief, called the situation "a national crisis."

The disaster caused profound a draining

challenge to Prime Minister Begam Khaleda Zia, who in late March took the oath of office as the country's first woman leader. The cyclone left an estimated 10 million people homeless—out of a total population of 120 million—and caused more than \$1 billion in damage to crops and property in the desperately poor country, where the average annual income is just \$180. And even survivors of the storm, lacking food and clean drinking water, could succumb to starvation or disease. "The essential risk is cholera," said Alan Deboche, honorary president of the French medical charity Doctors of the World. Zia, making an impassioned appeal for international help, declared, "The magnitude of devastation wrought by the latest cyclone is so enormous that Bangladesh cannot face it alone."

Western governments responded swiftly. In the capital, Dhaka, U.S. Ambassador William Miller coordinated his country's contribution to the relief effort, which included \$12.5 million in medical supplies and an additional \$23 million worth of supplies that were expected to arrive by ship within days. The European Commission promised \$13.8 million for food, tents and other

essentials. Ottawas contributed more than \$1.5 million through the Red Cross, the United Nations and other agencies. As with several flood-disaster-related operations in Bangladesh, including World Vision Canada and Oxfam, dispatched aid workers to the worst affected areas with emergency supplies.

But officials in Dhaka said that even these efforts, combined with their own, would not be nearly enough. Throughout the week, Bangladesh helicopter crews brought aid to stranded coastal residents as rescue boats struggled to reach remote islands in the Bay of Bengal in search of survivors. But local officials were hampered by a shortage of aircraft and fuel levels. In addition, many of the Bangladesh pilots were suffering from hunger and fatigue, and their planes—loaded with rice, bananas, bottled water and other emergency supplies—were often belted by rain and dangerous waves on their missions of mercy.

Island residents could make up their minds to attract the attention of relief helicopters, and waded through deep water to grab tons of biscuits that went astray. Helicopter pilots said that they dropped supplies because, if they

World Notes

A PRESIDENTIAL SCARE

President George Bush suffered an unexpected heart attack while jogging at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., on Saturday. He was flown to Bethesda National Naval Medical Center, where doctors pronounced him dead. The night before releasing him, it was not conclusively clear who caused the 66-year-old Bush's condition, which physicians refer to as fatal Brugada, a malfunctioned of the atrium, a small upper-heart chamber.

THE FIRST HAT IN THE RING

Former Democratic senator Paul Tsongas became the first official candidate of the 1992 U.S. presidential election, partly because as a pro-business liberal committed to debt reduction and the environment. Tsongas, who retired as a Massachusetts senator in 1995 after learning that he had cancer (he says that he never cured), is not considered a serious threat to Republican President George Bush, whose popularity has soared since the U.S.-led victory in the Persian Gulf War.

POWER AND THE PRESIDENT

In his new book, *The Commanders*, Bob Woodward of *The Washington Post* writes that in the first months of the Persian Gulf crisis, Gen. Colin Powell advocated a containment strategy, including economic sanctions, rather than an offensive military operation, to drive Iraq forces from Kuwait. Woodward also writes that Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, first learned that President George Bush had decided to expand U.S. objectives—from just defending Saudi Arabia to liberating Kuwait—while watching Bush speak on TV. Responding to questions, Bush said that Powell had a duty to offer his advice.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE

Lebanon's Syrian-backed army deployed thousands of soldiers in five mountain districts in the north. The army, which has been in control over much of the country, they removed militia roadblocks along the main coastal highway, allowing Lebanese to travel freely for the first time since a civil war among various Christian and Muslim factions erupted in 1975.

CHALLENGING THURSM

Former Soviet prime minister Nikolai Ryklovsk, who retired in January after a heart attack, announced that he was ready to run against Boris Yeltsin in the June 12 general election for the Russian presidency. But Ryklovsk, 61, appeared unlikely to prove a serious threat to Yeltsin, the popular incumbent.



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Protestants and Catholics sit down to talk peace



A car-bomb scene in Northern Ireland: 22 years of bitter sectarian warfare

It was a classic Irish Republican Army ambush. Moving in at midnight, masked gunmen commanded a west Belfast row house, held the elderly woman resident hostage and waited for daylight. They presumably knew that a restaurant patron was likely to pass, because she did on most mornings. And when a Royal Ulster Constabulary Land Rover drove within easy range, the six men opened fire with anti-T7 grenade launchers. The inside blew off the roof of the Land Rover, which crashed into a wall. The police

clear warning of the IRA's determination to destroy any chance of a compromise settlement.

To many observers and participants, it appeared little short of miraculous that Britain's Northern Ireland settlement, Peter Brooke, had been able to get peace talks going at all. Twenty-two years of bitter sectarian warfare had seemingly left Protestant unionists and Catholic nationalists with little enthusiasm for power-sharing that after 17 years of direct rule from London the embittered province's real

political leaders fled into the massive Parliament building at Stormont, an eastern suburb of Belfast, to discuss just that. But, they met separately with Brooke and his aides last week. This week, they were due to meet face-to-face. And if all goes according to Brooke's 10-week timetable, there would eventually be an even more remarkable meeting: direct talks between the unionists, who insist on keeping the British connection, and Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey who is officially

Brooke's mediator



committed to Ulster's reunification with the bordering Republic of Ireland to the south.

A leading Dublin daily, *The Irish Times*, described the discussions as perhaps "the most significant and far reaching" in 70 years. In 1920, London divided Ireland into two self-governing areas. The predominantly Catholic south eventually became an independent republic, while the Protestant-dominated north became the British province of Ulster.

Still, there was a significant mistake from the historic talks that opened last week. Sinn Féin, the extremist nationalist party that constitutes the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, was excluded because of its refusal to renounce violence. That left the moderate nationalist Social Democratic Labour Party to represent the views of the province's 500,000 Catholics, two-thirds of whom 60, in fact, support the IRA, while the pro-British Unionist Party for their part, Northern Ireland's one million Protestants were split between the Ulster Unionist Party, led by James Molyneux, and the Democratic Unionist Party, led by the embittered Rev. Ian Paisley. Also taking part in the talks was the small, renegade Alliance Party which attempts to act as a bridge between unionists and nationalists.

Despite past bitterness and the enormous political and sectarian barriers that remain, most observers say that there now seems to be tacit agreement among all parties, except Sinn Féin, the IRA and Jewish Protestant terror groups, on three key principles: the need for some form of power-sharing; recognition of Dublin's right to a say in Northern Ireland's affairs; and Ulster's continued inclusion in the United Kingdom in the foreseeable future. The incorporation of Ulster's six counties within the Irish republic, once a burning issue among nationalists on both sides of the border, is clearly on hold. Although the IRA officially advocates reunification, its leader, John Hume, admits from growing the point. And although the Irish Constitution bans death in the country, there seems to be room for compromise. A recent *Irish Times* opinion poll found that eight out of 10 respondents were prepared to postpone efforts to secure Irish unity if it would ease a settlement in Ulster. And the republic's foreign minister, Gerard Collins, said on the way to be understanding.

Prime Minister Haughey, once a die-hard republican, says that the European Community, to which both Britain and Ireland belong, offers "an entirely new context" in which to seek solutions to the problems of Northern Ireland. Clearly, there were grounds for cautious hope for an end to the sectarian strife that has claimed nearly 3,000 lives since 1969. But the sea of violence—not just the IRA but also the Protestant paramilitary forces—may try to sabotage this talks. Such an action by either side could quickly shelve any chance for a breakthrough.

JOHN EIERMAN with
FRANZISKA O'DONOGHUE in Belfast



PADDOCK CLUB
→ Arrow →



WORLD

IRAQ

The risky road home

Canadian medics face a daunting task

As some Iraqi Kurds begin returning to their homes last week, relief workers, including a Canadian, have much to learn about the refugees in northern Iraq. The refugees in northern Iraq, who fled their homes in 1991, are now returning to their homes in northern Iraq. The refugees in northern Iraq, who fled their homes in 1991, are now returning to their homes in northern Iraq.

A crowded tent in a dusty mountainous area in northern Iraq. Cpl. Mark Emery was starting his day's work. Emery, a 36-year-old medic from Montreal, gently cradled a shivering Kurdish baby boy in his arms, then laid him on a scale to weigh him. "This little guy's doing OK," he said. "He's going to make it." But not all the children that

Emery treated last week in the Kurdish refugee camp of Telawi were so lucky. The first baby he saw on Tuesday evening, a two-month-old girl, died of dehydration after suffering from diarrhea contracted by drinking contaminated water during her family's trek through the mountains from their home in Iraq. "I just want to warm her body," Emery recalled quietly. "By the time I came back, she was gone."

Still, there were more victories than defeats last week for Emery and hundreds of other workers bringing food and medical help to the more than 400,000 Kurds who took refuge in Turkey. In the remote valleys where they fled from Iraqi troops after the defeat of the Kurds' uprising against President Saddam Hus-

Refugees stream out of the Turkish borderland in confidence in a return.

sein, the refugees at least had enough to eat, tools to shelter them from the cold mountain nights, and doctors to prevent all but the weakest from dying. In Telawi, one of the better-equipped camps, where about 50,000 people huddled in tents on a steep hillside, an average of two babies died each morning. Medical workers said that the children were simply too weak to recover from the effects of their families' flight from Iraq and fall victim to the lack of food or shelter when they finally found sanctuary in Turkey.

Many Kurds also displayed increased confidence that they could safely leave the mountains. Thousands of people began streaming onto camps that allied soldiers were safely holding back inside Iraq. Others travelled directly back to their homes. Kurdish child leaders last week toured the Iraqi border town of Zakho, where American soldiers and British Royal Marines patrolled the streets, and revealed that their people could safely return. Helicopters ferried some of the refugees out of the hills, hundreds of other families arrived on the backs of volunteer trucks as well as carts pulled by mules. "The word is out that it's OK to come down from the mountains," and U.S. army

Capt. Deborah Lashier, an aviator at several headsets. Kurds who would generally be assigned to a camp under construction in a wheat field on the outskirts of Zakho. The soldiers' presence was a sign of confidence in the Kurds' confidence by extending their security over 60 km eastwards to the town of Al-Haditha, or about 20 km from the Turkish border. As they had done the previous week in Zakho, the U.S.-dominated force left the Iraqi army to withdraw its troops from the area, leaving only a small detachment of security police.

The Iraqi complied, and columns of U.S. soldiers atop their open Humvee vehicles, accompanied by small British, French and French units, moved east to occupy the area, entering the Kurds' so-called safe-haven zone. A second camp will be built in the area, offering further reassurance to the Kurds to leave both Turkey and Iraq, where another million refugees sought shelter in conditions even worse than those faced by the ones who reached Turkey.

Both the Turkish and Iranian governments, which have large and native Kurdish minorities in their border areas, had strongly urged action to bring about the refugee return policy. By last week, a massive influx of aid from two dozen countries had ensured that the immediate crisis, at least in the Turkish sector, had passed.

But the Canadian Forces medical team sent to Turkey to provide assistance still faced a daunting task. The Canadian Field Ambulance unit based in Laffr, Germany, first passed other allied troops three weeks ago at a relief centre near the Turkish town of Silep, just 15 km from the Iraqi border. There, they split into three teams. One group of 18 medical personnel went across the border to the camps, where they worked with a French military team to help the town's 600 and a dozen hospital beds in order. A second group of 17 Canadian doctors and nurses went to the camps to the camp at Telawi, where they set up a medical clinic and a 20-bed ward to treat children. The third group of 14 medical personnel went to the town's 600 and a dozen hospital beds in order. A second group of 17 Canadian doctors and nurses went to the camps to the camp at Telawi, where they set up a medical clinic and a 20-bed ward to treat children. The third group of 14 medical personnel went to the town's 600 and a dozen hospital beds in order.

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who at last put their hands on their weapons. The Canadian Forces medical team sent to Turkey to provide assistance still faced a daunting task. The Canadian Field Ambulance unit based in Laffr, Germany, first passed other allied troops three weeks ago at a relief centre near the Turkish town of Silep, just 15 km from the Iraqi border. There, they split into three teams. One group of 18 medical personnel went across the border to the camps, where they worked with a French military team to help the town's 600 and a dozen hospital beds in order. A second group of 17 Canadian doctors and nurses went to the camps to the camp at Telawi, where they set up a medical clinic and a 20-bed ward to treat children. The third group of 14 medical personnel went to the town's 600 and a dozen hospital beds in order.

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Canadian medic at work; more victories than defeats.

bridges impounded out ofillery lags in their search for medical help, log and wood to fuel the hundreds of cooking fires that filled the valley with a smoky haze. At night, the fires twinkled on the mountainside, providing a sense of safety in a landscape that otherwise presented armies only of hardship and endurance.

The mountains' terrain and lack of clean water were the biggest obstacles that relief workers faced. Brian Murray, a surgeon working with the German Red Cross in setting up a 120-bed field hospital at Telawi last week,

is a veteran of refugee camps in Cambodia, Lebanon and Armenia. "It's worse five-way if there," he said. "You have the hard climate and terrible sanitation." Getting out of the mountains leaving alone him, he added: "And to make something even worse, you have the weather environment that is pretty vicious."

But last week, however, Telawi, the three nearest camps strung out along the valley that contained about 30,000 people, were no longer a place of desolation. Truck convoys and freight helicopters brought in enough food for all. A night over a shipment of clothing left hundreds of garments strewn over the ground, and for several days afterwards refugees picked through the discarded parcels, taking only the chosen items. A group of enterprising Turkish Kurds bought up a number of a wooden shack and set up a little store, selling everything from Coca-Cola to Surf soap. The refugees, desperate only two weeks earlier for any food, again had choices.

"They're getting a lot better," said Cpl. Michael Pirt of Montreal, Telawi's only Canadian doctor. "They won't take just anything."

Pirt and his team treated as many as 185 patients a day at their clinic, but few had week were serious cases. The most common complaint was diarrhea from contaminated water; others were suffering from chronic respiratory diseases or burns. Still others had sores for hours with minor complaints, attracted by the chance to use a Western doctor. Medical care was one of their big needs, simply to persuade them to leave their homes for the way for those more in need of help. Per each of the Canadians, the rank and injured children were the most difficult to deal with. Cpl. Brian Murray, 26, of Fredericton, recalled seeing a child with a finger blown off by a gunshot or mine fragment, and a teenage girl badly injured by a falling rock. "You can get a bit shocked up at first," said Murray. "A couple of times, I had to take a walk outside."

Despite the allied efforts to persuade the refugees to return home to Iraq, many in the camps and valleys were not so convinced. In Telawi, a dozen members of the House of the Holy Spirit, who had fled from their home near Zakho, said that they would not return as long as Hussein remained in power. The family, ranging from a grandchild named Mohamed (aged five) to a two-month-old baby, walked for those days through the



Kurdish refugee camp in Turkey: 'a harsh climate, terrible sanitation and an environment that is practically vertical'

more-crowded mountains to reach the camp. They emerged from their rain-soaked tent and told Maderus a why they would not go back. One of the old man's sons, they said, was a tank commander in the Iraqi army who had fought alongside the Kurdish rebels in their short-lived uprising against Baghdad. "If one of the family goes against Saddam, he will kill all of them," said the grandfathers. "So we all had to go away. And we can't go back until Saddam is gone. We will never forget, and he will never forgive."

Thomas, the German doctor, estimated that 80 per cent of refugees would refuse to return to Iraq. "They are still very afraid," he said. "It will take a lot of convincing." In another refugee camp, however, a group of Kurds had just made their feelings even clearer. After the alien gatherers a group of them for transfer back to northern Iraq, they staged a demonstration against both Hassan and the United States, charging that the Americans were collaborating with the hated dictator by forcing them to return to Iraq.

In their security zone in northern Iraq, American and allied forces put on a determined display of strength last week to counter such fears. In Zakho, U.S. troops commandeered an Iraqi military base, and dozens of supply helicopters landed in equipment for the new refugee camp. Only 500 lightly armed Iraqi security police allowed in the area. American soldiers in armored personnel carriers rounded the roadside city, accompanied by Kurdish Pesh Merga ("Those who face death") guerrillas with their distinctive turbans. At Zakho's police station, police Iraqis were seen glowering as the allied convoys rolled slowly by.

On the streets, British Royal Marines took

from patrol duty in Northern Ireland stood along, followed by a string collection of little boys begging for candies. Parading Iraq, the marines took, was a lot more enjoyable than the same duty in Ulster. "It's as nice to be welcomed," said Lt. Col. Peter Kemp of the 48 Commando unit as he smiled and waved at local people. "In Northern Ireland, the people won't even meet your eyes. Here, they all come out and give you big smiles and offer you tea."

At the town's hospital, French physicians from the Doctors of the World aid group were working with Canadian medical personnel. Because of eight months of economic embargo against Iraq and two months of war conditions, they found the hospital filthy and poorly equipped. Patients were littered with bits of food and excrement, toilets were not functioning and the hospital had no electricity. A young Kurdish doctor was attempting to run the hospital almost on his own. "It was the worst hospital I have seen in my life," said Chief Warrant Officer Nick Bouscay, 44, of Marquette, Que., a 24-year veteran with the Canadian Forces.

The French and Canadian medics recruited local people and set them to work cleaning up the hospital. U.S. forces supplied a generator to restore electricity and the medics began seeing as many as 800 patients a day. Rape victims mobbed the building, cranking up their saris, they comforted and waiting patiently for hours to see the handful of hospital doctors. At the hospital girls, elderly men thrust themselves forward for treatment, forcing the soldiers guarding the entrance to reach through the crowd for the babies and children most in need of help. Many refused to be treated by the Iraqi doctors still working at Zakho. "They want to see Canadian doctors and medics," said Warrant Officer Lester O'Connell, 38, from Newmarket

N.S. "They don't want to have anything to do with the local doctors."

Some members of the Canadian team said that they were surprised to find themselves caring mostly for local townspeople, a colorful contrast of Modern Arabs, Christians, Kurds and Kurds. Some refugees were admitted to the hospital from the mountains, and it will serve as the main medical centre for those who come into the new camp on the outskirts of Zakho, which will have space for 20,000 people. "We expected to be treating the Kurds," said Master Sergeant Cameron Barber, 38, of Ontario.

"But everyone gets treated here. It doesn't matter who they are," O'Brien frankly acknowledged their frustration at the choice they found when they arrived. "The conditions are so bad," said Master Col. Marc Trépo, 30, from St. John's, Nfld. "We feel like we're fighting a losing battle."

After a week at the hospital, the long-term medical personnel had settled into a descriptively calm routine of treating patients and improving conditions. But there were some painful reminders of the Persian Gulf War that had so recently ravaged the town just outside the 18-foot concrete walls surrounding the building. Previously at noon one day last week, a loud explosion shattered the air and rocked the walls of the hospital. The medics gathered on benches to eat their unappetizing lunch of U.S. military-made M&M's Ready to Eat, did not even flinch. "That's just the Americans writing off the local mines they found today," said one. "They do it every day at noon so no one will worry. Didn't anyone wear pants?" In the town's bed where Iraq and Turkey meet, so much of warning could have prepared many workers for the human losses suffering that they are helping to relieve. □



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WORLD



Devastated Georgian village: no electricity, and no access to the outside world

THE SOVIET UNION

Shock and aftershock

An earthquake overshadows ethnic violence

The mountain range collapsed. A tiny farming village, Khashuri, disappeared under it, leaving an enormous pile of dirt and rocks—and 46 people buried. In the Soviet Transcaucasian region just west, narrowly, destructive power combed through the rubble of Georgia's turbulent politics. Meanwhile, Tbilisi, the open-ended Russian city, the earthquake on April 29 ripped apart isolated villages and inflicted heavy damage on buildings in Kutaisi, an industrial city about 175 km northwest of Tbilisi, the capital. The initial tremor also hit South Ossetia, a semi-autonomous enclave where about 160,000 residents, most of them Moslems, say that they want to remain part of the Soviet Union—unlike the Georgian majority in the republic of 5.4 million people. Curiously, the disaster did not quell ethnic violence in the troubled enclave: on the night after the quake, five South Ossetians died in a gangfight with Georgian nationalists.

Then, on Friday, two seismic aftershocks set off incidents that killed at least three people, bringing the overall earthquake death toll to 114 at the weekend. It was the Soviet Union's worst quake since December 1988, when 25,000 people were killed in neighboring Armenia (the fact that the republic of the Georgian quake is at a less populated area helped account for the drastically lower casualty

count there). Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, along with leaders of the other 14 republics, pledged to aid the cleanup and the recovery. Armenia was particularly prompt: last week, the Yerevan government sent 30 rescue workers accompanied by dogs that had been specially trained to locate survivors trapped in debris. For Armenian officials, it was opportunity to repay a debt of gratitude. Georgians were among the first responders to provide help during the 1988 disaster.

When Georgia itself, earthquake specialist Greg Stacey said that "the last earthquake with the intensity took place here about 200 years ago." But that historical perspective provided some comfort to the republic's people. In the village of Senjara, where narrowly escaped the collapsing mountain that obliterated Khashuri but retained without electricity or access to the outside world, some residents said that they had not decided whether to stay.

"We live the place very much," said Andrei Bazarov, a 25-year-old farmer. "We lived here our whole lives. But now, it's impossible to build houses here." In a region already shaken by ethnic politics, experts predicted that nature would provide weeks of geological aftershocks at well.

MALCOLM GRAY in Moscow



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A BLENDING OF ART AND MACHINE



BUSINESS

CUT DOWN BY RED INK

At the Christmas Kip bar in downtown Kapuskasing, Ont., workers from the nearby Spruce Falls Paper and Power Co. routinely gather after their eight-hour shifts to drink beer and talk over the day's events. But in summer approaches this year, blackbills and baseball are no longer the dominant topics. Instead, the Spruce Falls workers are anxiously awaiting a decision about the future of the mill, which the generation has been the town's largest employer. The company's owners, Kimberly-Clark Corp. of Dallas and the New York Times Co., plan to shut down most of its operations by November, eliminating all but 270 of 1,450 jobs, unless an employee-led group gets together a deal to take it over. The uncertainty

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO NEWFOUNDLAND, THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY IS UNDER ECONOMIC SIEGE

Kapuskasing's Spruce Falls mill: 'Ulele Spruce' no longer

has led many residents of Kapuskasing, a town of 12,900 people 700 km north of Toronto, to consider moving to other parts of the country. "When I started at the mill 16 years ago, everybody wanted there," says Alan Muir, 34, a pipe fitter who is considering a move to Vancouver Island with his wife and two children. "We used to call the company 'Ulele Spruce,' but not anymore."

Unfortunately for Muir and his co-workers, the rest of Canada's forest products industry is not a very better place. From British Columbia to Newfoundland, paper mills are closing down or curtailing production, lumber exports are weak, and forestry company balance sheets are as much in red ink. The forestry sector—Canada's largest industry in terms of revenues—under siege from the combined pressures of the worldwide economic slowdown, high interest rates and a strong Canadian dollar, which makes Canadian goods less competitive on global markets. As a result, many large forestry companies have slashed their woodlands and cut back on plans to invest in new mills and equipment. In fact, some forestry executives predict, most of the investments will be in operations outside Canada where both labor costs and raw timber prices are often lower.

The downturn in the forestry sector poses a serious threat to Canada's economy. According to the federal government, the industry generates \$4.4 per cent of Canada's gross domestic product and provides 880,000 jobs equivalent to seven per cent of the labor force. In 1989, the most recent year for which figures are

available, forestry operations contributed 11.9 billion to Canada's balance of trade—more than the combined contributions of energy, mining, fishing and agriculture. "The forest products industry is extremely important," says Allan Tarbin, an economist with the Royal Bank in Montreal. "It's an industry in which Canada has traditionally had a strong competitive position, but recently that position has been sharply eroded."

The downturn is particularly sharp in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces, where many of the large pulp-and-paper mills date from the early part of the century. Although most have been upgraded since then, the industry is still relatively inefficient by world standards. By contrast, British Columbia's forestry industry spent heavily during the past decade to modernize its operations. Bolstered by a privileged economic status in Western Canada, B.C. lumber and pulp companies also reduced their costs during the 1980s by cutting their workforces.

In the current recession, however, even the most efficient forestry companies are finding it hard to make money. In the first three months of 1991, Vancouver-based MacMillan, Boswell Ltd., Canada's third-largest forestry company in terms of sales, had net profits of \$3.3 million on revenues of \$676 million. That compared with profits of \$38 million on revenues of \$781 million in the same period a year earlier.

Another major Vancouver-based company, Canfor Corp., lost \$19.7 million on revenues of \$214 million in the first quarter of 1990. Noranda Forest Inc. of Toronto, Canada's largest forestry company, lost \$38 million on sales

of \$1 billion in the first quarter of the year. These figures are a reflection of the industry's losses on reduced sales of pulp, paper and building products caused by the North American recession. But the industry's problems run deeper than that. Adrian Zemanec, Noranda Forest's corporate chairman, says that the cost of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. currency is costing his company about \$150 million a year in export revenues. "There is a major reliance of the industry abroad," Zemanec notes in an interview. "There are a lot of small mills in the industry that just do not exist."

Zemanec and other forestry executives also complain that the cost of doing business in Canada is higher than in many other countries. Raw timber, the price of which is most often set by provincial governments—which own the forests and lease logging rights to the private sector—is currently about 50 per cent more expensive in Canada than in the southern United States, where companies are allowed to own and manage their own forests. In addition, Canadian workers, most of whom are unionized, earn about 30 per cent more than their foreign counterparts in the southern United States, according to Stephen Adelson, an industry analyst with Deacon, Berdysky & Soete World Inc. in Montreal.

Responding to these pressures, many companies have undertaken wholesale reviews of their business operations. Abitibi-Price Inc. of Toronto, one of the largest North American manufacturers of newspaper, declared in its 1990 annual report that the forest products industry was "going through a painful period of transition which will transform it permanently." In line with that assessment, Abitibi-Price has shut down two mills in Quebec and another in Newfoundland and a fine-paper plant in Georgetown, Ont. Last week it also announced plans to sell a newspaper mill in Pine Falls, Man.

Zemanec: 'Logic would drive us out of Canada'



Obviously, the focus of several of the company's responses appears to be shifting to operations in other countries. Senior executives at Abitibi-Price, which already has two joint-venture pulp mills in the southern United States and another in the works in Scotland, declare last month that, in future, they will construct mills only in regions of the world where costs are lower than in Canada.

Another company that is looking abroad for opportunities is Noranda Forest, part of Peter and Edward Brindley's corporate empire. The company already has mills in five U.S. states, as well as an enterprise—a water-based plant in Scotland—and a fine-paper company in the Netherlands. According to Zemanec, the company's

Business Notes

AFTER THE FALL

After declining for three consecutive months, the gross domestic product held steady in February. Economists said that this month's report does not signal an end to the recession. They added, however, that the recent decline in interest rates might spur a recovery. The Bank of Montreal slashed its prime lending rate to 8.75 per cent from 9.25 per cent—the first time the key lending rate has been below 10 per cent since the spring of 1983.

FUELING GLOOM

In a move to reduce costs, Ontario Hydro terminated a contract for the supply of uranium from Deacon Mines Ltd. in Elliot Lake, Ont. (population 14,000). In response, Deacon, the town's largest employer, announced that it will shut down its 30-year-old uranium mine in early or mid-1991, throwing 1,200 people out of work. The area was already reeling from the loss of about 1,500 mining jobs as customers found other, less expensive sources of the nuclear fuel.

CAR SALES COLLAPSE

The Big Three North American automakers suffered their worst financial quarter in history, reporting a combined loss of \$2.65 billion. The 1991 first-quarter loss for General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. reflected dealer pessimism about the economy and the carmakers registered in the fourth quarter of last year.

BILLIONAIRE SELL-OFF

The Toronto-based Brimacombe, hit hard by the collapse of the real estate market, put up for sale their stakes in Bruce Oil Ltd. and Interprovincial Pipe Line Inc. Analysts said that the two Calgary-based companies could fetch the family about \$1.2 billion. Meanwhile, the Edmonton-based Stansbury Services Ltd. announced the sale of the Brimacombe's holding company, Olympia & York Development Ltd., dropped by \$1.25 billion in 1990 to \$2.34 billion.

MAHON PUSHERS THE PAST TRACK

President George Bush seems to approve lawmakers' concerns about U.S. job losses as a result of a proposed free trade deal with Mexico. Bush sent all members of Congress a 156-page proposal that promised, among other things, programs for displaced U.S. workers and for protecting the American marketplace from cross-border polluting. Canada also intends to take part in the free trade negotiations.

Canadian operations have a cost disadvantage of about \$100 per ton compared with competitors in the southern U.S. "Sherrill would drive us to get out of Canada altogether if we could," he added.

In the rush to become more competitive, most forestry companies are slashing spending wherever possible. In some cases, they are also shifting away from low-margin areas like raw pulp to more value-added specialty products such as the paper used in telephone directories. At Domtar Inc. in Montreal, the goal is to reduce overhead costs by \$210 million to \$2 billion by 1992. To achieve that objective, management has eliminated 1,800 jobs and sharply curtailed spending on research and development. Says Domtar's corporate treasurer, Hilford Wilson: "Usually you cut costs by upgrading equipment and taking better steps. Therefore, it means rationalizing product lines, plants and people."

One area in which forestry companies are unable to cut back is in spending to meet new environmental standards. Between 1985 and 1994, the federal government expects the Canadian forest products industry will pour \$5 billion into upgrading their operations to conform to new federal and provincial guidelines for the discharge of chemical wastes from the pulp-and-paper manufacturing process. "It's a worthy objective, and we applaud it," says Robert Lenoire, senior vice-president at Abitibi-Price. "But we are talking about a major investment that promises no return of revenue or income."

Cut-throated forestry companies are also preening with the construction of de-logging plants that allow the use of recycled newspaper

Several U.S. states have imposed maximum standards for the amount of recycled content in paper used in their jurisdictions. To remain viable in that market, Canadian companies are investing in costly new plants, even though newspaper that meets the new standards does not command a higher price.

To make matters worse, the industry will soon be unable to obtain sufficient supplies of used paper in Canada to meet the growing U.S.—and Canadian—demand for recycled newspaper. That is because Canada currently exports 88 per cent of its newspaper production

and does not generate enough waste paper domestically to supply the new recycling facilities.

Because of the wide variety of cost pressures, Lenoire says, Abitibi-Price is working to remain flexible in its plans and responsive to industry changes. "The swing around here is that we have to stay close to the saddle to make it through turbulent times," he declares.

In Newfoundland, the challenge is even more pressing. Last month, the owners of the Spruce Falls mill gave its workers a June 30 deadline to develop a plan to assume control of the paper plant. But as a precondition, the company has insisted that the Ontario government carry out a planned \$134-million purchase of the company's nearby hydroelectric power plant. Time-consuming environmental reviews have delayed that deal. "The model of the mill is split," says Rose Mack, 33, a pipe fitter who has worked at the plant for 12 years. "Some people are actively conducting siting studies, but most are waiting to see" \$80, even if the employees beyond borders, the Spruce Falls workers will face a formidable survival challenge in an environment that is growing increasingly unfriendly.

DEIRDRE MCNEILY with DAVID GALE in Newfoundland

A POWERFUL SCREEN ATTACK

Shocking expert markets and filling screens are only two of the many problems confronting Canadian forestry executives. Now, environmentalists are escalating their long-standing attack on the industry with the aid of two films intended for mass audiences. The first, a German television documentary called *A Paradise Disputed*, criticizes British Columbia as the "Bizarro of the North" for clear-cutting a logging practice that can cause permanent deforestation. And on May 12, a Canadian-made drama shows the violence that erupted after a native tribe in a Northern Ontario town lost a lawsuit against the local paper mill that led to the Cannes Film Festival.

Titled *Clearcut*, the movie was produced by Toronto-based Canada and is expected to receive general release in the fall. In it, Oscar nominee Graham Greene plays a concerned citizen who laments the paper mill's management, and, in one particularly grisly scene, blows the skin from the end manager's leg as punishment for his alleged



Clear-cutting near Vancouver, B.C.: "Bizarro of the North"

crimes against the environment. Said executive producer Shelley Gillen: "We're hoping that people will be shaken by it."

Meanwhile, the German documentary *A Paradise Disputed* continues its controversy. It claims that B.C. forestry companies clear-cut an area the size of the Black Forest every year—about 2,320 square miles. In fact, the B.C. government claims that the correct figure is less than one-third that amount.

After it was broadcast in Munich, industry supporters worried openly that German environmentalists would organize a boycott of the \$3.5 billion in forestry products that Canada ships to Europe each year. Federal Forestry Minister Frank Clarke said that, in effect, the

program told viewers that by buying Canadian forest products, they were helping to destroy the planet. Jack Miano, president of the International Woodworkers' Association (Canada), added that Canadian environmentalists who decide to support such a boycott are guilty of "treason."

For his part, Peter McMillen, the Victoria-based director of the satirical *Santa Cruz*, who contended that damage to the German documentary, declared: "If viewing the world how we live and how we maintain our forest is treasonous, then I am guilty of treason." Still, many environmentalists say that a boycott may be the only way to make politicians respond to their concerns. Said McMillen: "The Swedish government is reacting to forest issues and the boycott of tropical hardwood products. We have to do the same with the Canadian government."

BARBARA WICKENS with AAL QUINN in Toronto

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Montreal's Complex Guy Fieroux: sales

lapsed for under the circumstances. "I hope we'll probably get about 60 cents on the dollar," said Rod Kuehnen, president of New York-based clothing manufacturer Nicolo-Miller Ltd., which is owed about \$250,000 by Federated. "The rest would be a stock, which I'll have around and get rid of the next day."

Even if all of the creditors accept the plan, analysts say that five months that Campeau suffered on the U.S. stock market may take years to bail out. Almost \$6,000,000 of Federated's assets—mostly cars and trucks—were sold over the past five years as managers of the chain desperately tried to slash costs.

In Canada, Campeau Corp. got its entire \$1-billion real estate portfolio on the auction block last spring. So far, the company has sold more than \$500 million worth of Canadian real estate, including the Complex Guy Fieroux office block in Montreal and the Terrasses de la Chaudière office complex in Hull, Que. Its holdings now include a half interest in Toronto's Scotia Plaza office tower, five other office buildings in Ontario and several small shopping centers and business parks in the province.

The company's chairman, Stanley Ebert, a former chief of staff to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney who took over the top job in November, is expected to unveil soon a proposal to settle claims by the company's remaining Canadian creditors.

Campeau, who rose from an impoverished childhood in Sudbury, Ont., to become one of Canada's most aggressive and powerful businessmen, is still a director of the company that bears his name. But he has not attended any of its monthly board meetings since December. And if he is pushed into bankruptcy, he will be forced to resign his directorship. According to several people close to the fallen developer, Campeau will not resist. But, were chances to spend only a few days in Toronto last week before flying to Austria, where they have spent an estimated \$10 million to construct an opulent chateau nestled in the Alps. For anyone else, the three-story mansion with a swimming pool would be an idyllic retreat. But, for Campeau, the late-life rendezvous represents only a tiny fraction of the wealth that was once within his grasp.

BUSINESS

A fallen tycoon

Robert Campeau edges closer to bankruptcy

At the height of his dazzling success in the mid 1980s, Robert Campeau enjoyed rubbing shoulders with the rich and famous of Canada—and international society. At a lavish party at his sprawling Toronto mansion in 1984, the guest list included such celebrities as former prime minister Pierre Trudeau and entertainer Paul Anka. Last week, however, when the 46-year-old tycoon arrived back in Toronto after spending the winter as seclusion in Austria and Florida, virtually the only people awaiting his return were unpaid lenders who want to force him into personal bankruptcy. Chord among them was the Bank of Montreal, which is trying to recover almost \$36 million in personal loans and accounts. And his last week, bank officials told Montreal that they were trying to locate Campeau in order to serve him with a bankruptcy petition, giving him just eight days to prove that he is solvent.

Campeau himself could do little more than wait last week as lawyers at Canada and the United States pondered one proposal to carve up the U.S. department store empire he acquired in a second-leveraging retail takeovers in 1986 and 1988. In total, the headstrong developer paid \$1.1 billion for New York City-based Allied Stores Corp. and Cincinnati-based Federated Department Stores Inc., which owns Bloomingdale's and several other retail chains. But Campeau clearly bought more than he could afford. In January, 1990, the two companies applied for bankruptcy protection in

one of the most spectacular business failures in U.S. history. For Campeau, that was only the beginning of a series of setbacks. In August, the board of directors at Toronto-based Campeau Corp., the parent company of Federated and Allied, dismissed Campeau as chairman and chief executive.

Campeau himself no longer even claims as the company that he founded in 1940. He surrendered his holdings of 100,000 shares to repay personal loans from the National Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia and other lenders.

Under a plan made public last week by the U.S. managers of Federated and Allied, the two companies have offered to settle all \$5.4 billion in claims from the more than 30,000 lenders, bondholders and other creditors who owe money. Most of the creditors would receive cash as well as stock in a new Canada-based holding company, to be known as Federated-Allied Department Stores Inc. Campeau Corp. would be left with a 25-per-cent stake in Ralphs Grocery Co., a California supermarket chain as its only U.S. holding.

Many small suppliers welcomed the proposal, describing it as the best they could have



Campeau's headstrong

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MADONNA!

THE WORLD'S HOTTEST STAR SPEAKS HER MIND

Madonna's house sits high above Los Angeles, at the dead end of a road that chokes above the traffic of Sunset Boulevard and twists into the enveloping coils of the Hollywood Hills. It is a white stucco bungalow guarded by rusted iron gates. A security camera and an intercom system check the visitor's identity. A focus assistant answers the door. Then Madonna appears, without ceremony. She is surprisingly compact, and less glamorous than her image. Her bleached hair, showing dark roots, looks limp. Her lips, amplified by a signature slash of scarlet, are offset by the pale area of a not quite immaculate complexion. She is disarmingly dressed. Black boots, dark-red Gucci slacks adorned with black-leather patches ("Terror motorcycle patch," she calls them), and a clasp white lace top that leaves her shoulders bare and her nipples visible. Slipping into the living room, she opens a sliding glass door to the afternoon air and slips on a plain black sweater. White throughout, the house is spacious, elegant and infused with art. But by movie-star standards, it is small. "As you can see," says Madonna. "I don't live in a mansion."

That is one of many misconceptions that the world's most famous—and infamous—female entertainer tried to dispel during a two-hour interview with *Marion's*. Answering questions with level-headed candor, Madonna shelved old controversies and landed new ones. She talked about her motives for exposing herself so intimately in Madonna *Truth or Dare*, a provocative documentary about last year's *Blond Ambition* tour that is being released in theaters across North America this week (page 90). She also discussed her relationship with co-fame Warren Beatty, her reaction to Sean Penn's new baby, her new aspirations to motherhood, her desire to give singer Michael Jackson a radical make-over—and her belief that "God is bisexual."

The Material Girl also revealed a streak of idealism, coupled with a shrewd sense of her own influence. "It's not as calculated as you think," said the 32-year-old singer, actor and sexual provocateur, who rose from humble origins in a Detroit suburb. "I did not set out to be a controversial superstar. I did not say I'm going to sell a million records and be some sort of pioneer. It all happened very organically." Added Madonna: "I suddenly realized at some point in my career that people really listen to what I say—and that I did have a certain amount of power: being who I was, and could use that power as a platform to say certain things that I believe in."

Madonna's detractors can be as vociferous as her fans. And she is often criticized for having more success due to the desecration that she is clearly more than the sum of her talents. In *Truth or Dare*, Madonna acknowledges her limits. "I know I'm not the best singer," she says, "and I know I'm not the best dancer. But I'm not interested in that. I'm interested in putting people's buttons—in being political and provocative." And as that, she has no rival. Said her manager, Freddy DeMunn: "I think everybody loves to hate Madonna. But I think her backbone is very charming. She says things that people really want to say but are too inhibited to. That's the secret of her success."

Over the years, Madonna has demonstrated an unflinching knack for attracting attention—and turning controversy to her advantage. In 1986, she raised \$1 million and a heap of publicity when Pepsi hired her to make a commercial based on her hit *Duke a Prayer*; the company cancelled the spot because of the force over the video for the song, which showed her seducing a black male saint in a chapel. During her *Blond Ambition* tour, Toronto police only seemed to play into her hands by threatening her with arrest for simulating masturbation onstage—the mid. there were no charges. Last year, the music channels banned her *Justify My Love* video, a soft-core portrayal of an anti-normal affair in a hotel room. But a feud on airwaves on American network news and became a Christmas best-seller. More recently, at the Academy Awards, Madonna accepted Cher's traditional sissy-strutting role by showing up bare-chested with superstar Michael Jackson.

Truth. Almost everything Madonna does is of consuming interest and not only to her fans. Now, with *Truth or Dare*, she has raised the stakes again. Well before the movie's public release, the media have consumed its salacious tabbits into the most provocative chapter in the Madonna legend to date. Madonna flashes her breasts for the camera, Madonna announces "I'm getting a hard-on" while twirling two male dozers (Punch-Out), Madonna mimes oral sex by deep-throating an empty kiss of mutual water; Madonna renounces about losing sex with childhood girlfriend Mimi Meneses. Then there is the celebrity gossip: Madonna calls Beatty a "pussy man." And she mocks Kevin Costner's awkward pose as soon as he has left her dressing room—"Anyone who calls you show 'boat' has got to go."

A Hollywood studio executive once said that Madonna is movie star without a movie. *Truth or Dare* makes her the star of a human movie with the help of a novice director. 28-year-old Alch



HER SHOCK VALUE NEVER SUBSIDES

Kendishian. Stuttering the inevitability of her image, Kendishian's camera often portrays her in a shockingly unflattering light, as in a cold, bitchy, self-absorbed grandpa. Yet that sensuality that makes her more interesting. The director says that his subject gave him a free hand. "She really wanted to see how far I would go," Kendishian told *Madonna*. "But the biggest myth about Madonna is that she put out her face and figures out what is the most controversial thing she can do in the real world—she knew that Madonna is going to create—nothing that she does would shock people."

Regardless of whether it is a mistake of the world's imagination, Madonna's shock value continues to run. Early on, she was shocked by the release of her movie, a two-part interview in *The Advocate*, a Los Angeles-based magazine about gay issues, generated more controversy. She told the publication that she is "fascinated by the idea of a woman making love to a man or another woman, another woman," although she added: "Just because I'm presenting life in a certain way doesn't mean I do all these things." She also offered a gracious answer to a question about *Madonna's* "voluntarily" ("It's perfectly wonderful, isn't it?") And she said that she once told her that she regretted never having slept with a man.

Revealing: But beneath the gothic surface of Madonna's recent revelations is the political stance of a star who is changing the rules of celebrity conduct. Her promotion of sexuality is unprecedented for an entertainer of her stature. Many artists start out by making a taste for social subversion. But as they acquire fame and fortune, they learn to play it safe. Madonna has done it the other way around. She has evolved from being an innocent pop girl to a star who takes increasingly greater risks with her image. Still, an insider how far she goes, she keeps being accused of simply seeking attention to further her career.

As she sat down to talk with *Madonna's* *Madonna* was wearing a little more of a revealing blouse. "I'm going to get my arms out and try not to be as stiff as the previous," she said. She sat out a gold-encrusted dress in a boudoir, apparently furnished with 18th-century Italian pieces. They struck a surprising harmony with the modern angles and gaudy colors of her wardrobe. The two-piece bra was named by her brother Christopher Ciccone, who is also her set designer. A canvas originally painted for Versailles—featuring Louis Caprice of Caprice, Robinson and Dances—hangs like a veil, its tone-set by the ceiling.

Large candles, her shock as straight as a razorblade, Madonna talked with careful restraint about the joys and perils of fame. "There's an overwhelming sense of responsibility," she said. "That you always have to be mindful of everyone's looking to you—that



The star, with dance, in the *Madonna* show: Incarnated by sensuality

you have to be clever and witty and wise. You always have to be standing on that pedestal. You have to be a rack. You can't break."

And any act of sensuality can be misread in the public eye. At the Oscars, the camera showed Madonna's hand trembling as she sang a torch song from the movie *Ever True*, and her nervousness became instant sex. "People were really amused at my trembling hand," she recalled. "And I wonder why I think they probably were. Oh God, she's a human being." Asked why she had sung "True Love," Madonna replied: "I want to do everything perfectly. I had heard women to be perfect and I've been people were watching me as someone. That's a fairly dancing situation." The reference, she

added, "was probably not particularly interesting or respectful of me and what I do. And many things could have gone wrong. I had to climb up out of the floor. I had to climb up and I was hardly heard that to walk straight in it was a feat. And my hand was like, 'Oh God, I can just hold this together.' I was very nervous."

But her Oscar night date with Jackson almost eclipsed her performance setbacks. It was his, she recalled. "I'll give you, 'Are you going with somebody?' I said, 'No. I'm not. I don't have a date.' He said, 'Well, I'll be your date.'"

Madonna describes Jackson as a man in need of a make-over. "This man is a genius in his own right. But he's not taken care of himself. He's been loved his life with music, and it's

hard for me to conceive of anybody who's an artist living that way. I know the source here, but I wanted to get him to love himself." Jackson has undergone extensive plastic surgery, but Madonna says that he needs to change himself. "I know the source out." She adds: "A person who does all these things to himself is obviously not happy with himself. I think Michael sees himself as a link to a certain artist. He's been a repressed life and I know it—he wants to change."

She has tried to expand his horizons by getting him to read books and watch videos of people like "I wanted him to see," she said, "what my look and my point of view are, that even if you are sexual, it doesn't mean you can't go out into the sunlight, or outside, or drive without your sunglasses on and without a boyfriend." She also suggested that he get a haircut. "That was my idea," she said, "to take clippers and just have him cut it. I just wanted to open up his mind."

But playing Jackson in the world's most intense superman proved to be such a daunting project that, although she considered recording a song with him, Madonna has decided to cut short their collaboration. Meanwhile, she rejects any suggestion of sexual involvement. "I think his very attraction in many ways," she said, "but I'm trying to get out of my cycle of being a boy to mother. I'd rather just be his friend."

Divorced since 1989 from actor Sean Penn, Madonna recently broke all her last romance with 27-year-old model Tony Ward. She says that she is now unattached. "I'm just being," she replied. "But that's a really cute girlfriend over there," she observed, glancing through the glass doors at a middle-aged Oriental man working by the post—just kidding.

Most celebrities draw a strict line between their private and public selves. But Madonna has made her private life part of her act, which suggests that nothing is too personal for public consumption. In *Truth or Dare*, she confessed that Penn resembles the love of her life. Asked by Madonna how she felt about the recent birth of a child to Penn and his girlfriend, actress Robin Wright, she seemed nonchalantly taken aback. "You're making the fun," she said.

But she offered a thoughtful reply. "I've had some months to adjust to the idea that I'm having a child with someone," she said. "So obviously, I got over my initial state of shock. I'm only happy for the best for him." Then she added: "Obviously, there are those thoughts—'Oh God, I was married to him and he wanted to have a baby with me.' But I'm not married to him anymore, so I have to be con-



With brother Christopher the troupe became a family

te." Madonna says that she wants to love children in the new future—"But I have to stop doing them," she quipped.

Single: Meanwhile, she says that she is probably happy being single. "I have tons of friends, so it's not like I'm sitting alone at night, crying their names to the sky," she says. Those friends include Teary, although their romance is over. According to Madonna, their decision to split up was mutual. "You're just with someone for a certain amount of time," she said, "and then you see in your heart, you're not with me in the career department, I think I want to be that

With brother Christopher the troupe became a family



my image in a sex symbol with the competitive thing. But that he was competing with me. But I felt that maybe he's not my match." She concluded: "This manly didn't trust each other. That was the bottom line."

Teary, 22 years older than Madonna, is notoriously shy with the media and clearly nervous about Madonna's reputation for self-revelation. "He runs from a different school of thought," she said, "that if you reveal too much of yourself, on one hand you're kind of interesting to people. I think that's the bottom line." Reluctantly, Teary allowed himself to be filmed for *Truth or Dare*. But something of his private personality came out in conversation with Madonna more than from the movie. "I know Warren was upset about why the footage being used," she said, "so I thought there was no way he could do with the fact that we taped a cry and he didn't know about it."

Madonna says that for her, exposing her life to the camera was "a very therapeutic process," although she added: "I don't like it. I've created a very strong image."

Family: The documentary shows her growing herself on her mother's grave, kneeling in prayer to her father on his birthday and serving his mother to her male doctors and female singers. The troupe, she says, became a surrogate family that "allowed me to express my real feelings, to be the mother I didn't have."

The history of Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone is strictly well-documented—the third of six children, she grew up in a crowded bungalow in Far Rockaway, N.Y., she was named after her mother, who died of cancer when Madonna was 5; she lost her father when her brother, automobile engineer Tony Ciccone, married his former housekeeper, Joan. And the circle of Madonna's rise to stardom is the stuff of legend—from her discovering art and culture at 15, under the influence of a handsome ballet teacher, to her being discovered dancing by a disc jockey on a Manhattan dance floor at 17. The story is told in two albums: *Madonna* (1982) and *Like a Virgin* (1984) sold nine million copies. According to *Rolling* magazine, she earned \$4.5 million last year alone.

But while she is super-rich and super-famous, it seems that the artist in her is still struggling to be discovered. "In the beginning," she said, "I was doing my pop music and I thought that was, you know, fairly artificial—just except entertainment. Since I've decided to live my own life, it's coming out that way in my work. My mother's death, my father's alcoholism, my sex, my superstitions."

On last year's tour, she confronted her father's superstitions over the

grotesque nature of her show, and tried to make grace with her athletic silver leotard, Martin.

"He's an actor, like a character out of a Jim Thompson novel," she said. "His character is the under-life. Martin says my time doesn't bother him, but I really don't." She understands, however, that being the sibling of a star is not easy. "When people find out, the expectations suddenly rise, and it can be infuriating—I wouldn't want to be one of my brothers' or sisters' Madonnas closer to Christopher, whose homosexuality she revealed in print for the first time in *The Advocate*.

Gay: But she remains coy about the extent of her own bisexual experience. She refuses to confirm whether she slept with comedian Steve Bernstein, who is delighted if people think she did. Meanwhile, Madonna, who declared in *The Advocate* that "every straight guy should have a man's tongue in his mouth at least once," told *Madison*: "I always ask every man I go out with, 'Have you slept with a man?' No? Would you ever sleep with a man? I'm completely fascinated by people's sexuality."

She expresses strong affection for homosexuals and is an ardent supporter of AIDS-awareness campaigns. "When I'm around gay men," Madonna said, "I look at them and go, 'God, they're just not afraid to feel and be who they are.' And they're just a 6-4 of a lot more sensitive than most of the straight men I know. They're more fun to be around. They're freer. I also feel that they're persecuted, and I am related to that."

Because to the gay movement and her godson to the straight world, Madonna seems to have all the angles covered. But despite her enormous popularity, she still appears to be uncertain about being accepted. "I always think we are going to buy this record, this video," she said. "I always think my audience is going to discover me and discover—and hope that there will be a handful of people who will understand what I'm trying to say."

Berkeley filmmaker philosopher Cennile Pugh has called Madonna "the Queen of Heresies." Madonna says that she finds that flattering. "In the beginning, a lot of friends were gushing up on me, saying I was setting the women's movement back 50 years," she said. "I thought, 'They're just not getting it. They're offended by my sexuality.'"

Spunk: Criticizing her critics for taking her too literally, Madonna suggests that all her outrageous play should enjoying a good singing may have been remembered. "I'm just being ironic," she said. "If anyone comes out and tries to speak me, I'll smack the shit out of them. That's the idea of it all. It's a boxing device, like the whole boy-meet-girl. It's playing into people's idea of what's humiliating to women." Added Madonna: "I don't think anyone could really envision me being taken advantage of."

Her attempts to romanticize Marilyn Monroe seem to be part of the same strategy. "Marilyn, Monroe, and Madonna," was their mysticism, ethereal, fragile human being who was very talented but very destructive. What I'm doing is taking this image and throwing it back at the public, saying, I can have the external

appings of a sex symbol. I can have blood hair. I can wear tight dresses. But I don't feel like I'm trying to defy the image people have of me. I'm just being me."

Unlike Monroe, Madonna has yet to really make her mark on the movies. Her sheer force of personality almost threatened both *Desperately Seeking Susan* (1986) and *Dick Tracy* (1990), but *Desperately Seeking Susan* (1986) and *Dick Tracy* (1990).

Madonna still hopes to stick to the long-delayed movie version of the Broadway musical *Evita*. And she is planning to co-star with Demi Moore in *Evita* and *Susan's* violent action picture about two female cops. Meanwhile, she is considering a role in *Steve McQueen Get the Blues*, which director Gus Van Sant is adapting from the 1976 Tom Robbins novel about a woman's drive north. Madonna also intends to



Madonna with her men (clockwise from upper left) Bonty, Jackson, Ward, Penn: "I always ask every man I go out with, 'Have you slept with a man?'"

Who's That Girl? (1987) was filmed failures. She says that she now plans to devote more energy to film-making than to music. "It's a more powerful medium." Earlier than that, she played a cocaine addict in *Wilder Allen's* *Shadows and Fog*, due for release this fall. Desiring success that her part was related out, Madonna acknowledged that she felt anxious when filming began. "I was in a hot act because I thought, 'God, he doesn't say anything!'" she thought. "He loved you for a reason. Just be yourself and don't get uptight about it."

partnering Madonna played Frida Kahlo in a movie that is now developing. As well, she wants to direct. And she is trying to set up her own company of actors, dancers and artists. "It's not like a reality project," she says. "It's not as something falling me for money, money, money—like a director, as a superstar, as a producer. Everything."

But, for the women who watch everything, the world does not move that much. Madonna considers acceptance her greatest weakness. She hates waiting—"waiting for people to

grow up, waiting for a studio to green-light a movie, waiting for the poison to pass." Or for the interview to end. When it finally did, she stretched back, assuming her body like a flying hotness and exposing a few inches of braless ruff.

Model: She agreed to conduct a tour of her art collection. She tagged over a tape of her art collection. She tagged over an exquisite self-portrait by the neo-classical Frida Kahlo, but barely glanced at the piece made by Kahlo's celebrated husband, Diego Rivera. "An inferior painter," she sniffed. She pointed out several large canvases by her brother Christopher, and one map of Catholic symbols. And she showed off her black-and-white nudes by American surrealist Max Ray, including her most recent piece, a photograph of smoking her back, superimposed with the outline of the cross formed upon it—a subtle image for Madonna's own avocations of religion and sex. "I think I'll use that for my next album cover," she said.

Passing through the high-tech kitchen, where her assistant was working, she entered the "hallucinogenic-workout-room," equipped with weights, exercise machines and no open doors. Then, the surprisingly modest bedroom, a television, a painting by Polish artist Tamas de Lengyel, a white bed with a



Performing with dancers on tour: "I did not set out to be a controversial superstar"

black rag-doll cat nestled on the pillow. "It's a good throw out," she said, fingering the stuffed animal onto the floor.

Madonna stepped outside into the sunbaked. She pointed to the house next door, whose owner used legal action to force her to turn her back. "There's my evil neighbor," she said. "He's probably a Flogging Team. He calls the police on me all the time—complain about me playing music, even when it's not loud."

The garden, like the house, is small. The

swimming pool is not really big enough for lengths. But the view from her backless is breathtaking. All of Los Angeles is spread out below, an urban island facing into a horizon threaded with smog. "It's beautiful at night," said Madonna. She stepped for a moment to breathe the air. Then, with the world secretly at her feet, she returned to the endless job of keeping it there.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON
in Los Angeles

THE WORLD OF VOGUING

PARIS IS BURNING

Directed by Jesse Levinsky

Years before Madonna moved her hit song "Hypnotize" with its sultry command to "write a post," homosexual men in Harlem were striding drag-queen in the dance floor known as voguing. Combining gymnastic contortions with the poising moves of fashion models, it is a highly vaudeville-style—what perhaps explains its appeal. In Madonna, pop music's reigning queen in a recent interview with the Los Angeles gay-culture magazine *The Advocate*, the singer said she discovered voguing while *Alvin* hit year 10. *Mad* (London: EMI) At New York City's club, she encountered some gay men who regularly attend the so-called ball, and said she was "blown away" and said that she was "blown away." Madonna went on to write her song about

the dance, and recorded some of the drag-ball stars to perform on her tape. A few years earlier, filmmaker Jesse Levinsky had also discovered voguing, and the outcast world that gave birth to it. The result is the funny and fascinating *Paris Is Burning*.

Levinsky's 75-minute documentary takes a walk on the wild side and shows the humanity there. The drag ball participants perform in *Paris Is Burning*—the title comes from one of the events—on mostly black and Hispanic. In interviews with the film-maker, they describe backgrounds of poverty and family ostracism, and suggest that most ball-goers make their living as prostitutes. The balls are competitive events where the performers win awards for being most convincing when they dress up and act out their fantasies—most of which have to do with being wealthy, powerful and admired.

In addition to such transgressive categories as "supermodel of the world," there are competitions for being most convincing as a soldier, a male or female athlete, and a top-notch executive. Says one participant, "Black people have a hard time getting accepted in a ballroom, you can be anything you want. You aren't really an

executive but you look like one, and that is a hallucination." Says another: "You go to there and you feel 100-year-old right being gay." Levinsky's film shows how ballroom can imitate the sadness of life. There is something redemptively childish about the catharsis of some of the men, a young transsexual who called himself *Vanna White*—he was forced to perform shortly after the film-maker interviewed him—was unhooked about his *Barbie*-doll vagina. "I would like to be a spoiled, rich, white girl," he says. "I want to get married in church in white."

Another ball-goer, a very middle-aged transsexual named *Queen Conroy* described how he has come to be content with the "middle-class" of wearing a ball. "You leave a mark on the world," he says, meticulously applying his makeup. "If you just get through it and a few people remember your name." Surveys of new states and harsh lives, the men who reveal themselves in *Paris Is Burning* possess a scrappy dignity.

PATRICK HILGREN



Madonna with Blood: Audacious performers safe sex goddess

a basic narrative pivoting on three confrontations between Madonna and authority figures—the police in Toronto, her father in Detroit and the Vatican in Rome. They form a holy trinity of dirty, filthy and church.

Madonna: The film shows barely Toronto officers admonishing Madonna's manager that she will be arrested if she performs her scene of simulated masturbation during *Like a Virgin*, *Dressmaking*. The French slide of "Toronto" in her dressing room, Madonna seems positively enlightened as she heads out to defy their edict. In Detroit, she is less sanguine confronting her father, who tells her backstage that her show has "a couple of scenes I could have done without." Then, in Rome, she preaches church opposition by reading a press release supporting old-fashioned American freedom.

At the heart of *Truth or Dare*, however, is Madonna's relationship to her own male fans. They are of them in not only, but her homophobia contains a rift in the broader Blood Anthem's highly efficient mother superior takes measures to heal it—and pleads for tolerance as the ritual preys that the leech with the company before each performance.

Meanwhile, the rotating scenes that have been so hotly reported take place in a playful atmosphere. The outrageous gold-plating stunt is just Madonna's game response to a challenge from one of her female singers in a light-hearted game of truth or dare. Later, the camera shows her rolling around on a bed with dancers in various states of undress. But it's more like a porno party than an orgy. Adorned by a bevy of gay men, she is the safe-sex goddess for the video generation. Similarly, for all its shock value, her lewd and explicit innuendo onstage seems essentially wholesome.

What makes *Truth or Dare* fascinating is not the sexual content, but what the movie reveals about the nature of celebrity. The most telling comments come from camera-wily Ruqaiya Durr, her boyfriend at the time. Questioning the "same strongness" of having the ever-smiling Madonna's every move, he sarcastically says: "Why would you want to say something if it's all-censored? She doesn't want to do off-camera, much less talk." Durr puts the whole enterprise into almost perspective—both Madonna's motives for the movie and the audience's vicarious interest in watching.

No Hollywood star has ever dared to expose herself so intimately as Madonna has done in *Truth or Dare*. However, she almost always seems aware of the camera's presence, even when she pretends not to be. In the early scenes, as Krollbaum trails her laundries, his camera is an intruder. By the end of the movie, it is in her thrall, just another witness to Madonna's triumph of the will.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

COVER

UNMASKING MADONNA

SHE BARES ALL IN A DOCUMENTARY

MADONNA: TRUTH OR DARE
Directed by Albi Krollbaum

There is a common perception that everything Madonna does is calculated to get attention and that she is willing to go to it. Madonna: *Truth or Dare*, the crowning documentary about last year's Blood Anthem tour, does sound like a windy report—a \$5-million project financed by its subject. And its sensational highlights, torn out of context by the media, serve as boutique advertisements for her songs. But while it may forever be remembered as the movie in which Madonna disassembles and sex on a bed of musical water, *Truth or Dare* is much more than a raucous publicity stunt. Funny, affecting and unmissable, it offers a look at Madonna in the emotional politics of her backstage life. With a keen eye, director Albi Krollbaum portrays the tensions within the maelstrom of a touring troupe—and with the family members and friends who venture in from the outside like visitors from another planet.

Overjoyed, Madonna placed her trust in a screen flack-outlet, Albi Krollbaum, 35, musician that she never considered him. Born in Beirut to Armenian parents, he studied drama at both the Sorbonne and Harvard. His film-making experience was confined to a few rock videos, but Madonna hired him after seeing a video of his pop opera, *Wuthering Heights*, an adaptation of Emily Brontë's classic that he staged for his Harvard graduate thesis. Initially, she hired him to shoot a concert movie. But after filming some backstage footage in Japan, he said, he realized that the troupe was "like a modern-day *Follies* cast." Madonna agreed to shift the camera's emphasis. The result is a behind-the-scenes documentary shot primarily in 16-mm black and white, but dramatically interspersed with 35-mm color sequences of onstage performances. Said Krollbaum: "I just used the camera to tell the emotional truth."

Critic: The director, who spent five months following the 33-concert tour, distilled 250 hours of footage into a two-hour movie. It could be chaotic. Unfolding chronologically, the film includes a few scenes depicting Madonna's



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IT JUST FEELS RIGHT

A power storm

Quebecers fume over Hydro's foreign deals

He is as ardently keen for French Quebecers. As leader of the Équipe à l'appui English-speaking Montrealers Quebec's National Assembly, and he is publicly committed to defending the rights of the province's anglophone minority. But on April 16, Lévesque stood in the assembly and defied a court order by disclosing parts of a confidential contract between Hydro Quebec and Norsk Hydro Canada Inc., a Norwegian-owned conglomerate. Lévesque's actions are in opposition to political, environmentalists and others pressure Quebec's Liberal government to disclose details of contracts between Hydro Quebec and 13 industrial power consumers under which the power utility agreed to charge lower rates than most Quebec customers pay for their electricity. Said Albert Milnes, a Quebec City insurance sales agent who sent Lévesque a congratulatory letter: "People are for what he did. They do not want to pay more for electricity."

For Hydro Quebec and its industrial clients, who mainly produce aluminium, steel or magnesium, war began in an unheralded controversy could have serious long-term consequences. Officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington said that they may examine the contracts to determine whether preferential rates exist and represent an unfair subsidy under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. As with the disclosure provided automatically for Quebec's nuclear and environmentalists who oppose the proposed \$12-billion Great Whale project, part of the huge James Bay hydroelectric development. The project is a commission of Premier Robert Bourque's executive committee. But critics say that the provincial government should cancel the project because Hydro Quebec wants to cost to meet Quebec's domestic needs, but either to supply foreign-owned industries with subsidised electricity and to fulfil export contracts.

Customers over those contracts filed an appeal in January when the Montreal daily newspaper La Presse and other news organisations obtained copies of the Norsk Hydro deal. Hydro Quebec, Norsk Hydro and the 12 other companies that have similar contracts obtained a Quebec Superior Court injunction in January to prevent the province's media from publishing details of any of the deals, arguing that their disclosures could use the information to its detriment their prices in the marketplace.

But the dispute quickly took an unheralded turn for Hydro Quebec. Newspapers in Norway, Australia and the United States pub-

lished details of the Norsk Hydro contract after snowing copies from environmental activist Kacou Lefebvre, who lives near Albany, N.Y., and who has been involved in the fight to stop the Great Whale project. Later, the companies threatened to launch a civil suit against Lévesque.



Lévesque: defying a Superior Court order

in the grounds that he had violated the court order. For her part, provincial Energy Minister Luc Bouché quickly came to the defence of Hydro Quebec, which is widely regarded as one of the most important players in Quebec's economy. The utility has been a source of pride for Quebecers since 1965, when René Lévesque, then the minister of natural resources in the Liberal government of Jean Lesage, used Hydro Quebec to take over the province's privately owned electrical utilities. After Lévesque revealed parts of the Norsk

Hydro contract, Hydro Quebec and Norsk Hydro released the entire agreement at a joint news conference on April 29 in Montreal. Hydro Quebec president Claude Borne insisted that the utility could lose up to \$20 million in revenue each between 1991 and 1993 because of discounts granted to Norsk Hydro, whose smelter is located at Belcourt on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, about 150 km northeast of Montreal. Borne insisted that Hydro Quebec will accept its losses over the life of the contract, which expires in 2013, because Norsk Hydro will begin paying the full industrial rate in 2005.

Hydro Quebec officials contended that the 13 contracts were part of the utility's mandate to contribute to the industrial development of the province. Joseph McNelly, Hydro Quebec's vice-president of industrial markets, said that the contracts, signed between 1984 and 1990, brought close to \$4 billion worth of industrial investment to the province. McNelly denied that Hydro Quebec wanted to build the Great Whale project specifically to supply industrial power consumers. He said that Hydro Quebec is increasing that demand for power, from both domestic and foreign customers, will grow by 9,000 megawatts between 1990 and 1999. The 13 industrial clients with the discount contracts will require an estimated 2,180 megawatts, or less than one-quarter of the projected increase. And the Great Whale project, which will create some 2,750 square miles of land, rivers and lakes, will supply only one-third of the utility's increased demand.

Disclosure of the terms of Norsk's power deal did not end the battle over the confidentiality of the 12 other power contracts. Quebec's Access to Information Commission has scheduled hearings for May 13 and 14, and May 27 and 28, to determine whether the contracts must be released. Until the hearings end and the commission hands down its report, the Quebec Superior Court injunction remains in effect and prohibits publication of the contracts. Meanwhile, officials representing eight Quebec-based news organisations said that because details of the Norsk Hydro contract had been made public, they would not pursue legal efforts to overturn the injunction. The disclosure of the Norsk Hydro Quebec contracts was just one of a series of problems besetting the powerful publicly owned utility. Two large New York state utilities are questioning their need for electricity from Quebec's Lawrence Park, assistant director of information from the New York Power Authority, a



James Bay dams: a series of problems as some customers renounce their need for Quebec power

government agency that separates utility contracts on behalf of the state, and that Hydro Quebec is scheduled to begin delivering 1,000 megawatts of electricity in 1995. But the Long Island Light Co. and Consolidated Edison of New York Inc., which are committed to buying about two-thirds of that electricity, say they

that they may be able to reduce their purchases because of conservation programs. French said that the utilities have until Nov. 30 to decide how much Quebec electricity they will need.

Another large Hydro Quebec export contract may be jeopardized by a National Energy Board ruling issued last September. The board

approved the annual export of 450 megawatts of electricity to the state of Vermont beginning on Nov. 1, 1990. But the board stipulated that Hydro Quebec must agree to a formal environmental review of any new generating facilities required to fulfil the contract. Hydro Quebec is appealing the ruling to the Federal Court of Appeal. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the contract, Hydro Quebec asked its state Vermont client that permission to extend the deadline for cancelling the contract without liability to Nov. 30, 1990. On April 26, that permission was granted.

Meanwhile, Quebec cabinet ministers have been trying to convince the public of the benefits of the Great Whale project, which would employ about 5,000 people during the peak construction phase in 1996. Energy Minister Bouché has launched a spirited defence of the project—and staging strikes on its critics. In his April 18 speech, Bouché insisted that "Great Whale is an environmentally acceptable, economic necessity."

For those opposed to the project, Bouché's speech provided clear evidence of the Quebec government's determination to proceed with the Great Whale project—and the slender chances of stopping it.

By ARNOLD BERNIS with DAN SCORSE in Montreal

A DISASTER'S DEADLY LEGACY

Some 152 km on an April 28, 1986, when the No. 4 nuclear reactor at Chernobyl, Ukraine, spewed a deadly cloud of radioactive plutonium, cesium and iodine. Now, as the atmosphere, the area 130 km north of Kiev has become a shadow of its former self. Following the near meltdown, which was probably caused by the acceptance of the plant's operators, Soviet officials set up a 32-km no-fly exclusion zone around the crippled reactor and, once they understood the seriousness of the accident 12 hours later, ordered the evacuation of about 135,000 people from the contaminated region. Over the backdrop of the Soviet crisis, a large area of Ukraine now grows mutated food. And during the past five years, according to Ukrainian officials, about 7,000 of the 700,000 people who took part in the

cleanup operation have died. On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the accident last month, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev appeared at the international aid to help his country cope with the estimated \$400-billion cleanup. "This Chernobyl tragedy has not become a thing of the past," he said. "Mankind is just beginning to realize the global nature of problems created by this catastrophe."

Since the accident, in response to public pressure the Ukrainian and Polish governments have adopted stringent anti-nuclear legislation. At the same time, Soviet doctors say that hospitals are still treating patients suffering from radiation-related diseases resulting from the disaster. In Byelorussian hospitals alone, doctors say that they are seeing 100 deaths in the number of children under the age of 7 with cancer of the thyroid, a gland that is especially vulnerable to the radioactive iodine-131 contained in nuclear fallout. Dr. Robert Gole, the American surgeon who performed low-dose-rate transplants on Chernobyl victims, has predicted that as many as 20,000

people in the area will die of cancer during the next 50 years. The effects of the explosion were also felt in the western Soviet Union, Europe and Scandinavia, where atmospheric nuclear levels rose.

Meanwhile, construction of Chernobyl reactors 5 and 6, which had been seen (page 1) in the 1980s, has been stopped. The workers remain at reactors 1, 2 and 3, which contain no spendable nuclear fuel. Viktor Shcherbinin, vice-minister in charge of atomic energy, "All Soviet republics have reinforced their protection systems on an accident like [Chernobyl] could never be repeated." Still, officials say that the exclusion zone around Chernobyl will stay in place for 150 years and that the region will be contaminated for at least two generations—grim evidence of the deadly fallout from the world's worst nuclear disaster.

NORA UNDERWOOD with JANE LUCAS/ROSE in Moscow and corresponding reports

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HEALTH

The hidden toll

More women are becoming victims of AIDS

For three years, I was in a
state of denial. I didn't want
to tell anyone the truth, not
even myself.

—Linda, 29, of Toronto,
who was diagnosed four
years ago as HIV-positive

The figures made no
sense. When he ex-
amined the number
of new cases in
British Columbia early last
year, Dr. Alberto McLaren,
chairman of the AIDS Com-
mittee of St. Paul's Hospital
in Vancouver, faced a dilem-
ma. At the time, there were
only 17 reported cases of
women with AIDS in the
province. But his own expe-
rience based on numerous pre-
vious cases of blood transfu-
sion between 1985 and 1990, es-
timated that as many as 500
women had HIV, the human
immunodeficiency virus that
leads to AIDS. However, de-
spite a sharp increase in the
number of women in the
United States reported to be
suffering from AIDS, Canadian
doctors have not detected a
further increase in women
seeking drugs in other treat-
ment for such HIV-related diseases as Kaposi's
sarcoma, a form of skin cancer, and pneumonia.

Said McLaren: "I'm still asking the same ques-
tion. Why aren't we seeing more women?"
Naturopathic, other doctors and AIDS activists
claim that the same stigma as the AIDS epidemic
exists at its second decade. And some of them
are beginning to ask if any suggest different
diseases and infections in women than in men.
According to the Federal Centre for AIDS in
Ottawa, women make up 15 per cent of all new
cases in Canada, up 247 out of a total of 4,085
So far, 3,912 Canadians are known to have
died of the disease. But the actual number of
cases is probably higher, doctors say. Some of
these point to the United States, where there
has been an alarming increase in the number of
women with AIDS.

Indeed, in the United States, which women
now account for nearly 30 per cent of the total
AIDS cases, or 16,800 out of 571,876, accord-
ing to the Centers for Disease Control in
Atlanta. Although the rate of new infections



AIDS prevention workers Debbie Jones (left) and
Brian Parris in Toronto, drug use puts women at risk.

reported among American teens remains high,
projections based on the Atlanta group's fig-
ures predict that by the year 2000, there will
be as many women as men with AIDS in the
United States, according to the *Canadian, N.Y.-
based Perspectives Health Quarterly*. And by
the end of this year, said a recent study in the
Journal of the American Medical Association,
AIDS will become one of the top five killers of
women between the ages of 15 and 44. Said Dr.
Marta Schlechter, national co-director of the
Vancouver-based Canadian HIV Clinical Trials
Network, which co-ordinates studies of new
treatments throughout the country: "My own
sense is that around 16 per cent of the infected
people in Canada are women."

While fewer than 5,000 cases of AIDS have
been diagnosed in Canada so far, experts estimate
that as many as 30,000 Canadians may be
HIV-positive, and 3,000 may be women. But
many of them are probably unaware of their
infection. According to Linda Gosselin, coordina-
tor of a women-and-AIDS project in Toronto,

"The best
interests of the
child shall be a
primary
consideration."

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HEALTH

some Canadian women may have been infected during the mid-1980s. After HIV had started to wreak havoc among homosexual men. According to medical experts, 80% can survive for an average of 11 years before leading to AIDS. As a result, many infected women may not yet have developed any symptoms of the disease, which remains undiagnosed by their doctors.

Stats can supports say that after, the first of AIDS is not a pressing issue for most women. Declared Gaynes: "In the early 1980s, gay men knew they had to do something because they saw their friends drop all around them. AIDS only 'killing' women at the same way yet."

At the same time some doctors say that Canadian women do not face the same risks of sex infection as their American counterparts. About 60 per cent of the Canadian women who have been diagnosed as having AIDS have been infected as a direct result of heterosexual contact. By contrast, most cases of women with AIDS in the United States can be traced to the injection of drugs. But, said Darren Taylor, a Toronto woman who tested HIV-positive in 1986: "The reality hasn't changed. Any woman who is sexually active can be at risk. You just have to be well informed."

But Carolyn Holzer, who works with a support group for HIV-positive women in Vancouver, and other experts say that education efforts are proving difficult—largely because existing men's organizations are uncooperative or don't work with heterosexual women. During the 1980s, most of those groups were formed primarily for the purpose of meeting the needs of homosexual men, who were then—and still are—at highest risk of contracting AIDS. Holzer agrees that, partly because of the back-ground and training of their staff, some organizations are finding it difficult to deal with other groups. Added Toronto's Gaynes: "Men's organizations have incredible resources. But we have neither the staff nor the money to do all that is needed for women."

Some doctors are already pressing U.S. Canadian officials to examine more closely the type of diseases and infections that may signal the onset of AIDS in women. That is partly because 80% can survive comfortably in women this is men. Doctors say that women with AIDS rarely suffer from Kaposi's sarcoma. According to statistics from the Federal Centre for AIDS, almost 17 per cent of men with AIDS develop the sarcoma, but only one per cent of the women do. As well, many women with HIV infection are affected with pelvic infections,

tuberculosis, a genital tract that covers a wide range of sexual infections. Said Schwartz: "Physicians often fail to consider gynecological problems as a sign of AIDS."

At the same time, there is some evidence that pregnant women with AIDS may be less likely to transmit the disease to their unborn child than researchers previously assumed. According to Dr. Catherine Binkin of the Centre for AIDS Studies in Montreal, an eight-country European study has shown that pregnant women who are HIV positive have only a 12.9 per cent chance of passing the virus on to their babies. The finding counters the medical



Resolute: doubts over infection through pregnancy

practice's widely held notion of a 30-per-cent passing infection rate.

Meanwhile, some AIDS experts say they are encouraged that more women who are HIV-positive are at last willing to talk about their experiences. In North Vancouver, Duncan, a 56-year-old grandmother of six who is HIV-positive, said she requested that her last name be withheld, and "Women have to realize that it's not a gay disease. All of society has to realize this." She became infected as a result of a tainted blood transfusion in 1982. In Toronto, Darren Taylor is now helping organize a new group exclusively for HIV-positive women. Said Taylor: "There is now a woman's issue. So much needs to be done, and sometimes I think that we haven't even started." The war against AIDS among Canadian women seems destined to be a long one.

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Spies behind the lines

A memorial honors Allied undercover agents

Memories of the Gestapo play a large role in the wartime recollections of Gilbert Charrtrand, 66, former of Adolf Hitler's secret police arrested Charrtrand, now an 84-year-old retired Montreal contractor, in 1943 inside German-occupied France after the Gestapo's headquarters in Tours. Because he was an Allied agent engaged in sabotage, Charrtrand had good reason to fear for his life. "All I could remember was the warning we had been given previously," he recalled. "They told us never let the doors of the Gestapo close behind us. If we did, two things were certain: First, you would be tortured. Then, whatever you talked or not, you would be shot." Charrtrand turned the encounter that 104 other Allied secret agents, including seven members of the Canadian Forces, died at the hands of the German authorities during the occupation of France in the Second World War. This week, Charrtrand and other former Allied agents are in the town of Wimpey, 337 km south of Paris, for the unveiling of a memorial honoring them and the undercover war they waged half a century ago.

When Charrtrand first went to France in 1941 aboard a Royal Air Force Liberator, which landed surreptitiously at night in northern France, he became the third Canadian agent to be sent behind enemy lines. Charrtrand's primary job was sabotage, but he also trained members of the local Resistance and worked toward setting fires in the lines. He often had narrow brushes with German authorities. On one occasion, he disguised some of their prisoners at a girl's school, where he had been hiding, and once was taken into custody in Paris for earlier violations when he was passing as an insurance salesman. "He was a connoisseur," says Charrtrand, "and he was a connoisseur."

Charrtrand: "I think we did a good job!"

Charrtrand said, "I kept thinking about the door closing behind me." Charrtrand said that the teller of the two officers warned him that "I had to run, he would shoot me. But the bigger man had had other tricks to make, because he was in the line." Charrtrand was left with the number of the two policemen.

"When we got a little better an," recalled Charrtrand, "I picked up my bicycle and the first guy in the line with it. And then I was in the line."

The modest survival Charrtrand's life, but it also ended his usefulness as an agent in France. With both the Gestapo and the local police setting him back, he jettisoned a rowboat in the English Channel onto a motorboat pulled him up at a pre-arranged location and took him to England. Now, Charrtrand feels it still call to arms the 1943-44

fact of the Allies' intelligence campaign in France. "I think we did a good job and we caused a lot of problems for the Germans," he said. "But it's difficult for me to evaluate the role we performed. The real heroes are all dead."

In all, about 43 Canadians, most of them from Quebec, volunteered to enter France and work with the Resistance. Many, including all seven members of the Canadian Forces who died, were members of Section F of the French or British intelligence's Special Operations Executive.

Under Charrtrand, Dennis first went to France as a soldier. Dennis was a 38-year-old army sergeant attached to the Fusiliers Mont-Royal, who took part in the ill-fated Allied raid on the northern French coastal town of Dieppe in 1942. A total of 1,102 Allied servicemen, including 557 Canadians, died in the assault. Dennis was captured at Dieppe, but escaped from the town that was being ported the prisoners to Germany. He made his way to Marseille, then to London.

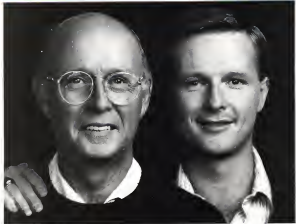
Less than a year later, he volunteered to go back to France for the Berthel. There, he played a key role in the "Operation Resonance" escape network, which safely returned 128 downed airmen and seven agents to England. Dennis was the Military Cross, as well as French and American decorations, for his work. Dennis always got questions about why he was willing to return to France after narrowly surviving the disaster at Dieppe. "Well, I had to do something," he said. "There was a war on." Dennis said his only regret was that some of his best friends couldn't stay in the network as well. Dennis, the first Allied agent given the title of escaped Frenchman on May 6, 1941. "I wish there were more of us going," he said. "But so many died, so many were taken."

While Charrtrand and Dennis welcomed the fact that something was finally being done to commemorate the actions of Allied agents during the war, both were disappointed by Ottawa's failure to honor the case who fought behind enemy lines. Charrtrand said that he contributed \$2400 of his own money to help establish a commemorative Canada House at the Spanish Portico Club in London. He added that defense department officials ignored several requests for help.

Neither of the courageous co-ops appeared to be impressed by events in the Persons Cold War. Dennis said it was "too high-tech," while Charrtrand said that he welcomed back members of the American and Canadian military who took part in the conflict. "They were away for six months and they got a parade," he said. "I was away for six years and nobody even asked when I got back."

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PEOPLE

AN ANTICIPATED CHAT

For years, Ivone and Donald Trump have invited celebrity-wedders with their families—from their high-society lifestyle to Donald's low-key extramarital affairs, from their divorces to Donald's falling finances. But Ivone has not commented publicly since they appeared in February, 1990. This week, the long-awaited house interview is scheduled to air on AOL's 30/30 with Barbara Walters getting the 30-30 staff revealed little about the talk. Said a spokesman:



Trump, dining out with Barbara Walters

"All I can say is, Ivone discusses events leading up to the breakup. We offer Donald and her future plans." But not the heartbreak.



Depending on wealth

In her latest movie, *The Client* of Disney, actress Andie MacDowell plays the spoiled girlfriend of a pianist whose business colleague while they are staying in a swank London hotel. MacDowell, 32, who was once known for portraying another dependent woman, the sheltered wife of a prosperous lawyer in sex, lies and videotape (1989), says that she found it difficult to take her Disney character, Tina. She added: "I think Tina has always depended on someone to take care of her, and I have a problem with that." Declared the actress: "The way she lives, I'm not there. I live very below my means. To stay at a nice hotel—that's a thrill for me."

MacDowell: thrifty

The lady sings

Although *The Ladies* acknowledges that "The rich husband thing" and several social traps have damaged her reputation, she says that she is now getting respect. Zolov, 32, recently completed a nightclub act with George Burns, 85, at the Las Vegas Riviera—the hotel that is owned by her husband, collector Michaelson. Zolov, the bygone who has focused her widely ridiculed starring vehicle *The Lady* (1991). Now, she is recording a collection of ranch songs. Declared the dramatic performer: "It's a matter of getting me on the map, credibility-wise."



Zolov getting some respect

Doubling up the record plays

It was difficult to determine last week who was the bigger story—Nolan Ryan or Rickie Henderson. Both ex-juggernaut baseball stars created sensations after breaking major records in May 1 games. Ryan, the 44-year-old pitcher

for the Texas Rangers, beat the Toronto Blue Jays in Arlington, Tex., with a record seventh no-hitter. And Henderson, 32, the perpetually grinning Oakland fielder-outfielder, stole his 50th base in Oakland during a 7-4 victory over the New York Yankees, beating the record

Henderson dream catcher



A JUST REWARD

Richard Wagamese, who writes a column from a native perspective for the Calgary Herald, says that he was surprised to win the National Newspaper Award for column writing. "I have never really reached much in an institutional setting," said Wagamese, an Ojibwa, who is the first Canadian Indian to win an award. Wagamese, 35, added that he has "suffered a lot of the problems that Indians in this country suffer." When he was 6, his parents took him from his family and placed him in foster homes. For 20 years, he did not see his real mother. He dropped out of school in Grade 9 and lived on the streets. But Wagamese, who has been writing his weekly column since August, 1986, says that he finds "great pains not to be vindictive." Added Wagamese: "Native people believe that people communicating creates unity. That way, we learn each other's realities."

held since 1977 by St. Louis Cardinals outfielder Lou Brock. Declared the apparently apologetic Ryan after the 3-0 win: "Everything fell into place." Henderson expressed even stronger sentiments: "When I felt my hand on the base, it was a dream come true. Lou Brock was a great base stealer, but today I'm the greatest of all time."



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THEATRE

A dance with the past

Nostalgia waltzes through a wistful musical

THE DREAMLAND

By Raymond Storey and John Roby

Directed by Bob Fosse

Once upon a time, before television and video kept everybody at home, Canadians used to enjoy themselves in dance halls like the one featured in the Toronto Canadian Stage Company's wistful new musical, *The Dreamland Part of a Resort in Ontario's cottage country, it is as big as a barn made, with a view of the lake through an expanse of screen doors. It is also decrepit—the year is 1968—and about to be torn down. Ensnared on the empty dance floor, owner Bebe Russell (Patricia Hamilton) conjures up the ghosts of her younger self (Patricia Vonne) and her recently deceased husband, Andy (Bruce Clayton), in the days when they ran a resort and love was as effortless as a spin around the growing hardwood.*

With its cast of 27, *The Dreamland* is a big



Scene from *The Dreamland*: memories

musical by Canadian standards. First mounted by Ontario's Rhyth Festival in 1988, it has been given a more sumptuous production by Canadian Stage as the hopes of luring a Toronto audience whose taste for French musicals has been whetted recently by *Les Misérables* and *The Phantom of the Opera*. An unabashed nostalgia piece, *The Dreamland* is less ambitious than either of the European imports. But it has a stubborn integrity rooted in Raymond Storey's thoughtful script. Now, it appears, has spent most of her life believing that her husband clanked on her 33 years earlier with a beautiful young American guest, Adrienne Daly (Odessa Ayliss), in the lodge. As she recalls the scenes of that distant summer—moving like a ghost among the characters of the 1930s—she awakes some painful truths about what actually happened.

The device of having Russ in and out of her past creates some magical effects, including the opening scene, when the old ball goes dark in a power failure—and then lights up a moment later to reveal a brightly costumed crowd of holidaygoers from the 1930s. Meanwhile, John Roby's period music is sufficiently pleasant and evocative, at times, quite memorable—in the gripping climactic song, *Sleep*. But on the whole the musical lacks a sense of danger and excitement, as if the authors had not really come to grips with Bebe's turmoil. For all its faults, *The Dreamland* is too dreamy on stage; memories should stir and not simply soothe.

JOHN BENDISSE

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BOOKS

Top-rank writing

*A novelist skilfully turns
her hand to short stories*

BOOKS

By Jennifer Turner Hospital
(McClelland & Stewart, 399 pages, \$16.95)

THE 18 stories in Jennifer Turner Hospital's new collection, *Hospital*, may well help to undermine her reputation—as a novelist. Ever since her book *The Heavy Spring* won the Seal First Novel Award in 1982, the Australian-born author, who lives in Kingston, Ont., has won international praise for her longer works of fiction, including *The Tiger in the Tiger* (1983) and her most recent novel, *Chavaler* (1989). Yet her short stories are even better. The setting in *Hospital*, her second collection of short fiction (the first, *Dislocation*, appeared in 1984), has the gossamer tone of a letter to an old friend, while at the same time serving up images so vivid and precise that they seem carved in precious stone.

Australia is rich, imaginative territory for Hospital, and it is no accident that many of the characters in *Hospital* lead a life split between her native continent and North America. They spend a good deal of time on airplanes, making long-distance calls or pursuing that infinitely more treacherous mode of communication with the past called memory. For Hospital, the great risk dangerous situation of the present, a sort of trapdoor that can open without warning. In the story "Uncle Seniors," a man called Clem returns to Australia from Canada after his parents have died. Among their belongings, he discovers a gold coin that once belonged to the risk character. Holding it like a shield to his ear, Clem hears the story of his grandfather's life—and is so mesmerized that he seems not only the Pacific Ocean, where the spirit of his drowned relative seems to be waiting for him.

The scarier threat of sexual attraction cuts through many of Hospital's tales. In "Book," an Australian housewife, Ciro, is trapped by words sexuality and infidelity by the example of a drug-addicted friend. In the wonderful tale "I Saw Three Ships," an old man or a leech falls desperately—and plausibly—at love with a young woman whom he mistakes for a nun. The understated reality of such stories, their regard for the fundamental capacity of life and their delicate sense of tragedy, put Hospital in the very top rank of short-story writing.

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BOOKS

Torturous tale

*A critic produces a
disappointing first novel*

NEWS FROM A FOREIGN
COUNTRY CAME

By Alberto Manguel
(Random House, 235 pages, \$23)

Alberto Manguel would seem to be impeccably well equipped to write a novel. As the Toronto-based editor of seven short-story anthologies—including *The Oxford Book of Canadian Mystery Stories*—he certainly knows a good deal about the art of fiction. He is also a well-known critic, whose reviews and articles have appeared in many North American magazines. His first novel, *News from a Foreign Country* Came, focuses on torture, especially during the 1970s period of military dictatorship in Manguel's native Argentina. It is a book in which all of his considerable strengths are on display: his knowledge of foreign places, his wide reading and his take-nothing-given. Yet these qualities are not enough. The novel's ambitious study of the beauty of evil is a torture to read, and the chief argument it employs is a bore.

Manguel's failure wastes what could have been a compelling story. As the novel opens, captain Antonio Berroco, a retired French army officer, is on holiday in the town of Perito, an Argentine coastal town. With him are his chronically depressed wife, Mariana, and their 10-year-old daughter, Ana. Ana knows that the family's Argentine servant, Roberto, is plotting with other South Americans to take revenge on someone they believe was involved in the Argentine military's torture and murder of thousands of innocent people. Yet as the plotless story goes on their standard target—he is living in Perito—Manguel pretends to achieve dramatic tension or even climax. For all its well-phrased observations, his narrative seems curiously artificial and unconvincing.

The novel continues to flounder as Manguel recounts her early life with the captain, including their 1970s stay in Buenos Aires, Argentina's capital. Manguel attempts to create a placid surface of everyday details, beneath which lie the sharks of history. But in practice, Mariana's account is merely superficial surface and on depth. Her accidental discovery of a Buenos Aires school for teenagers is a chilling. It is also too little, too late. *News from a Foreign Country* Came is the work of a man who knows a lot about stories, but lacks the storyteller's golden touch.

JOAN DUBOISE

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David Lee of the Ontario Science Centre, Mississauga, Quebec, talking to a group of children.

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Chernobyl control centre after the explosion: 'science requires victims'

BOOKS

A fatal coverup

The deadly lies of Chernobyl come to light

THE TRUTH ABOUT CHERNOBYL

By Grgor Medvedev
Translated by Evelyn Hoar
(HarperCollins, 274 pages \$29.95)

Less than a month, the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was pronounced a day of mourning in the Soviet Union. Declaration aside, however, April 26, 1986, is a day that Soviet leaders have made strenuous efforts to forget. Fortunately, Grgor Medvedev's book, *The Truth About Chernobyl*, will make that more difficult. First published in the Soviet Union in 1989 and translated into English this year, the nuclear engineer's account of the world's largest nuclear disaster chronicles the event and its cost of heroics, victims and culpability. It is a tale of mismanagement and corruption that led, with fatal inevitability, to a radioactive blast into the sky over the Byelorussian-Ukrainian Woodlands equal to 10 Hiroshima bombs.

Medvedev brings expertise and bitter experience to the tale. He worked as deputy chief engineer at Chernobyl in the 1970s, at the time of its construction. Later, he watched in frustration as the project fell into the hands of administrators who saw prestige and well-paid positions despite their lack of experience in the nuclear field. By 1986, Medvedev was deputy director of the Soviet energy ministry's department of nuclear power-plants construction in Moscow. He returned to Chernobyl in the days following the disaster to investigate

its causes. His research has yielded a meticulous reconstruction of events on a minute-by-minute basis, laid together with first-person accounts from people involved in the plant's operation and management.

The first fault that emerged in Medvedev's book is that the Soviet nuclear industry was run by incompetents from top to bottom. Officials in charge of the construction and management of nuclear power stations simply had no training in the field, while those working at Chernobyl were no better prepared. Moreover, secrecy surrounded the industry and fostered other ignorance about its potential dangers. Information about previous nuclear mishaps, including the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island, was quarantined for high-level officials unable to draw the appropriate lessons. A state bureaucracy that acknowledged successes but not setbacks was equally damaging. Attention to safety implied the possibility of accidents, and that could only mean that errors might be committed—a possibility that nearly everyone from minister to technician, wanted to deny. Failure was out in the Soviet vocabulary.

The disaster that led to the explosion continued through six alternate, according to Medvedev. Several costly hours were wasted as the plant's managers denied unacceptable evidence that the reactor had exploded, passing on to follow the remaining myth of a minor explosion in an emergency water leak. A dry and a half passed before the nearby town of Pripyat was finally evacuated; Chernobyl itself

did not follow until May 5. The accident nearly triggered a chain reaction of human errors.

The covering continues even now. Soviet authorities have admitted to only 31 deaths in the immediate aftermath and have kept secret the numbers who have died since then. But Vladimir Chumachenko, the scientific director now in charge of the 30-km exclusion zone surrounding the Chernobyl power station, recently estimated that total casualties to date number between 2,000 and 10,000.

Just days after the disaster, Medvedev writes, a high-ranking Soviet nuclear bureaucrat declared: "Science requires victims." The words are chillingly reminiscent of another saying—"You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs"—which was the code of Soviet scientists in the

early decades after the Soviet revolution. That same spirit runs through the history of the Soviet Union, with its constant need to progress at all costs. More recently, its results have not many scarying back to nature for protection. For *The Truth About Chernobyl* covers, with passion and intelligence, a deeply undisciplined message. A political system, and the men who ran it, made Chernobyl inevitable. And the solution to the calamities produced by Soviet science is, inevitably, more science.

JOSEPH SCHUL

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BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *As the Crow Flies*, Arthur (4)
- 2 *The Sirens of Cal, Edging* (12)
- 3 *Stephen King, Serial* (3)
- 4 *The Summer of the Dunes*, Fries (2)
- 5 *Men from a Foreign Country*, Gave, Mignot (5)
- 6 *Orange Leap*, Thorne
- 7 *The Moral Machine* (5)
- 8 *The Seventh Graveyard*, Scahill (7)
- 9 *A Soldier of the Great War*, Mjerna
- 10 *The Druel of Shambles*, Brooks (20)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Money Brought The Unsettled*, Biography, Kelly (1)
- 2 *How John, Roy* (2)
- 3 *You'll Never Get Laid in The*, Town Again, Phillips (3)
- 4 *The Hidden Incubator*, Miller (5)
- 5 *There Was a Time*, Lament (3)
- 6 *Life After Death*, Porter (4)
- 7 *Chivalry A Life*, Galt
- 8 *Malchukov*, Kallay
- 9 *By Heart*, Seltzer (4)
- 10 *The Seven Mile*, Mjerna, Galt

(1) Fiction list week

Compiled by Bruce Deane

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Hence the all aluminum 2.5 litre, 176 horsepower, fuel injected, 20-valve in-line 5 cylinder engine. Not a play to be different. But a sound engineering decision that was right.

A QUICK COURSE IN ENGINEERING, Formula 1 racing is the supreme test of an automobile's engineering. Last year,

to weight ratio played a critical role in this success. So naturally, we took what we learned in Formula 1 racing and applied it liberally to every one of our production automobiles.

The new 1992 Acura Vigor is the most recent example of our learning.



The automobile's centre of gravity and its hoodline were lowered by tilting the engine 25 degrees to the right as well as pouring the driveshaft directly through the crankcase rather than under it. Something never before attempted. The result was an ideal weight distribution for a front wheel drive car: 60% front, 40% rear. This translates to

the Vigor's overall performance is solely its four wheel disc, Anti-Lock braking system (ABS) uses a Bendix Motor Error Analysis system (FMEA) to detect hydraulic failures. As well, all Vigor models include a driver's Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) air bag as standard equipment.

All this safety can be appreciated

for the sake of being different, or an automobile engineered because it was right? For information including the Acura 5-year/100,000 km* warranty, call toll free 1-800-363-3828.

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